

# THE EVENING ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland

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THE EVENING ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY MARCH 25, 1920

PRICE: ONE CENT.

## MR. COAKER TELLS OF WILLINGNESS OF THE EUROPEAN MARKETS TO AGREE TO FISH REGULATIONS (See Page 4)

### ST. PIERRE WILL BE DEVELOPED BY THE FRENCH

#### Miners' Strike in England is Expected

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 24.—W. to construct two great breakwaters. Frank Hathaway, French Consul here. The French Department of Public has received notification from an Works, it is said, will also equip the engineer representing French Gov. harbor with modern lighthouse, cranes, that part of St. Pierre, Mig., sirens and buoys. Canadian contract is to be developed. It says French ors have been invited to tender for government has authorized engineer the work.

#### The Miners' Strike

LONDON, March 24.—Strike of miners regarded as night as almost inevitable as Premier Lloyd George has declined to negotiate further with miners Federation.

#### Workmen Retire

BERLIN, March 24.—The latest dispatches from Halle say that after very stubborn fighting the troops are victorious in the situation, and the workmen have retired to the environs of Halle. Passenger traffic to Berlin falling to posts, waterways and railways.

#### Reds Are Active

COBLENZ, March 24.—Heavy fighting has been going on since noon yesterday before Wesel on the lower Rhine bank, where the Reds have attempted to wipe out the stand of the Reichwehr. The Reds are trying to get through communication with Holland.

Conference of Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers today further considered Turkish Peace Treaty, especially financial clauses and those relating to the status of the Straits.

#### Leaders Arrested

The following Reuter telegram from Berlin, received this morning: "It is officially stated that General von Luettwitz and Admiral von Trotsa have been placed under arrest. Strike committee have unanimously proclaimed resumption of work for Wednesday." Ruhr industrial region is menaced with struggle for mastery between Spartacists and Constitutional troops. Bauer and Ebert, Ministers of Posts and Telegraphs, have, however, gone there as mediators. According to Reuter, it is probable that Allies may allow Germany to send troops, accompanied by Allied officers, into neutral zone under strict guarantee of their withdrawal within definite period. In Berlin everything was quiet yesterday. Fighting, however, was reported close to capital at Spandau as well as from Halle, Quedlinburg, Saxony, Götter and various points in Rhineland.

In view of changed circumstances despatch of troops into neutral Rhine zone to deal with Reds, which probably would have been permitted by Allies with due safeguards may not be necessary.

Lincoln handicap was won by Mr. Haley's "Furios." Lord Glanley's "Scalwell" second, and Mr. Thorburn's "Monteth" third. Twenty-nine ran.

British Exchequer receipts last week amounted to nearly 65,000,000 pounds with result that one week and half of financial year still to run. National revenue has already exceeded estimate for whole year by more than thirty million two hundred and forty thousand pounds. Expenditure is one hundred seventy-four million pounds below estimate for the year.

While British Atlantic fleet was cruising off Vigo, airplanes were successful in rising from and alighting again on flying deck of warship Furiosus. This is the first time that such a feat has been accomplished. Although aeroplanes used to ascend from Furiosus in Grand Fleet days, they were unable to make landings on her again.

Colonel Ryneveld and Major Brand, first airmen to fly from England to South Africa, received congratulations from large crowd on landing near Capetown. They were cordially greeted by Lord Buxton, Governor General of Union, and General Smuts, whose guests they will be.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—Formation of a new German Cabinet is matter of only few hours. Independent Socialists are sure of getting several important port folios, according to telegrams.

#### Asquith Criticizes

LONDON, March 24.—Herbert Asquith, former Premier, who was elected to House of Commons from Paisley, Scotland, in a speech at the National Liberal Club today, replied to Premier Lloyd George's declaration that all old parties should unite against Labor Society to prevent Bolshevism. Mr. Asquith said appeal was for class cleavage and most mischievous thing that had been done. "I am glad we are approaching the close of transient era of organized insincerity," Asquith declared, adding that free Liberals would not "be harnessed to wheel of Tory chariot." Asquith branded Irish Bill "most fantastic and impracticable scheme and greatest travesty of self-government ever offered nation."

#### Brought To England

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—Sixty-five Sinn Féin prisoners under heavy military escort, were brought by motor lorrie from Cork gaol to this city to-day, where they were put aboard a British sloop which departed presumably for England. Sloop was accompanied by two destroyers. Prisoners sang republican songs and returned farewells of watching crowds as vessel left harbor.

#### Canadian G. W. V. A.

MONTREAL, March 24.—At a dinner tendered last night by the City of Montreal to the Dominion Great War Veterans' delegates, the address of most interest was that of Mrs. W. G. Foster, delegate from B. C., the first woman ever to be seated at a Veterans' convention. She replied to the toast "to the lady," and gave reasons why she was a delegate in the ranks of the Great Veterans. Although the widow of an officer who fell in the war, she herself served overseas as a nursing sister for four years, and now felt that it was her duty to continue doing what she could for the soldiers who had returned. Col. J. J. Creelman, who is an Alderman of Montreal, presided, and in his speech urged that Canada should be governed by Canadians for Canada. A moving appeal was made by Capt. L. Plante, President of the French-speaking Montreal branch, who deplored the misrepresentation that put his race in the light of slackers. He called upon his fellow soldiers to testify to the conduct of the 22nd battalion in the field, to which appeal the most vociferous applause of the evening was given. He concluded by stating that had the work of recruiting been differently handled, Quebec Province would have furnished dozens of 22nd battalions. Col. Purney, the President, put in a strong plea for the Veterans' conferring in the interests of the country as a whole rather than for individual and sectional interests.

#### In Constantinople

Allied High Commissioner in Constantinople, according to Reuters, has issued communication to press giving reason for occupation of Constantinople. Communication refers to action of so-called Nationalists who, paying no attention to orders of Sultan and his Government, are forcibly enforcing men, already exhausted by war, and levying forced contributions for their benefit.

#### Police and Firemen

QUEBEC, March 24.—The National Union of employees of the Quebec fire department and policemen's protective association, submitted demands for increased pay to the civic fire and police committees last night. The firemen ask for an increase of 25 per cent, and many other concessions, while the police want to be paid as well as the firemen and to be given a scale equal to that of other Canadian cities.

#### New President

MONTREAL, March 24.—Roy Wolvin was to-day elected President of Dominion Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies in succession to Mark Workman. There were no other changes in directorate at meeting of Board of Directors, nor was any announcement forthcoming as to merger of Steel Corporation and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—All Said Pasha, military governor of Constantinople, has been arrested by British forces in city.

#### Mrs. Ward Is Dead

LONDON, March 24.—Mrs. Humphrey Ward, novelist, died of heart failure to-day in London hospital.

President of Delegation of Republic of Azerbaijan, now in London, desired categorically to deny that any treaty of military alliance with Turkey was signed by Azerbaijan Government in October last or before that date of since. He also declares that there is no General of name of Kerimoff in army of Azerbaijan, and that there is no Panse Saniam of Panturamian in Republic.

Cambridge University boat race crew rowed whole course yesterday under better conditions than Oxford had on Saturday. Wind and tide favored them, and they took one minute less than Oxford.

### Mr. Beresford's Reply To Dr. Blackall

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir:—May I again request the favour of space in your columns to reply to the letter of Dr. Blackall of yesterday's date. Dr. Blackall in his address last Friday intended to convey to the minds of his audience the impression that State Prohibition of alcoholic liquor was an unwarrantable infringement, and one without precedent, of the freedom of the subject. This, as I pointed out in the illustrations I used, was quite contrary to the teachings of history, for the freedom of the subject has often had to be limited in the interests of all, therefore, according to Dr. Blackall, England must have "sunk morally, physically and nationally," in consequence. Did she? Rather has the very fact of the limitation of that freedom made England's real greatness, a greatness which would be vaster and nobler still but for the blight of alcoholism. Again, Dr. Blackall said that it was "only a myth, a mirage of the desert," that as employers maintained prohibition meant greater production. It should have been quite unnecessary for me to prove to a London B. A. that these statements were wrong—it was unnecessary—hence, rather than use a stronger word, I spoke of it all as twaddle and Dr. Blackall knew it was twaddle when he uttered it, and now in his letter, he twists and misrepresents what I first wrote, in the hope of again blinding his audience. And what shall we say of an audience which frequently punctuated his remarks with cheers, and swallowed all he chose to give them of such trash! These two quotations from Dr. Blackall, placed side by side, are instructive.

Casino Theatre, March 19.

"The employer thinks that if it is prohibited, greater production is obtained. But this is only a myth, a mirage of the desert."

Letter to the Press, March 23

"And there found that drunken men could not do as much work as sober men. He need not have gone there to find that out. Everybody recognises that."

Now I am glad to be assured that Dr. Blackall loathes drunkenness, and that he agrees that "the nation that builds its foundation on sobriety, temperance, and excessive drinking goes to the wall." And yet Dr. Blackall maintains that a little alcoholic beverage is better than none (of course the little is for the reputable citizens). Then why confine it to the reputable citizens? I wonder what the disreputable ones think. Of course the difficulty always has been to know what is a little, and it may well be that what would be a little to Dr. Blackall might be sufficient to turn the head and feet of one of his teachers (with apologies to the teachers, fortunately the vast majority have neither the means, nor, better still, the inclination to indulge, they have too much respect for the responsibility of their position). It is a truism but one which Dr. Blackall seems to forget that there were no drinking, there would be no drunkenness; and every nation bears witness to the truth of the converse, that wherever there is drinking, there you will have some drunkenness. Do all the reputable citizens of Newfoundland keep within the bounds of sobriety, have they never been the worse for liquor in times past, and has Dr. Blackall any guarantee that they will not be so again? Does he think that because the law allows them to have only a certain quantity, those who want more won't be able to get it, does he think anyone so green as to believe that? Why even under a Prohibition Act that does not effectively prohibit, many reputable citizens have been able to obtain plentiful supplies of liquor. During the last year I have been in two houses in St. John's to supper occasionally, where there was always ale on the table and whiskey in the cupboard. I have even heard of a very reputable citizen being

Water Street on an improvised ambulance. And then Dr. Blackall waxes eloquent on "sneaks and liars."

The fact is proved the world over that alcohol destroys moral as well as physical fibre, that it creates its own thirst, that it renders unfit for work the nerve centres in the brain, that it turns good husbands into bestial brutes who make life for their wives a martyrdom, that it robs little children of the very necessities of life, that in its train come all manner of disease and crime, that it poisons political life and perverts justice, and this is the foul thing which Dr. Blackall would reintroduce into the houses of the people, for, make no mistake, greater men than Dr. Blackall even, who began as moderate drinkers, ended as drunkards. During my 20 years' service in a London school, I knew intimately two head masters (one of them my own when I first went there) men of brilliant parts, and most excellent teachers, who were both dismissed for intemperance, and ended in the gutter, both often being drunk in school. Of course from all Dr. Blackall has said it would be unnecessary (not to say impertinent) for me to ask whether there had ever been a teacher in Newfoundland incapable of thro' drink of conducting his class or school.

Now to refer again to the object of my first letter—without at all wishing to sit aloft, with a halo round my head—does Dr. Blackall realize the weighty responsibility which

rests upon him as an important public man in his capacity as Superintendent of Anglican Education? Example is better than precept. And what will be the far-reaching effect when it is known in the schools that their Chief Inspector has openly advocated the use of alcoholic beverages, that, whereas in their book on Health, they are told that alcohol injures the brain, and according to Dr. Blackall they are to be given with impunity?

Education comprises far more than the mere imparting of knowledge, it includes the development of all the powers which make up the complete man, mental, physical and spiritual; and that man commits a crime against the youth of a nation who would bring anything into its houses, which would tend to mar any one part of its threefold manhood. Hence I say that Dr. Blackall's responsibility in this matter as the Superintendent of Education is most serious, and I earnestly appeal to him to take the right place to the highest to play the man, to sacrifice himself for the sake of the young life in his community.

I must courteously decline to waste space in answering the foolish sneers in which Dr. Blackall indulges; only in which Dr. Blackall indulges; only a little mind accustomed to dealing in trivial things could say "Lord Funniness (a friend I presume)." Probably Dr. Blackall thought that extremely smart, most people will think it extremely silly. And with regards to personal and offensive abuse, it is very evident Dr. Blackall is an ex-teacher in Newfoundland incapable of thro' drink of conducting his class or school.

With many thanks for your courtesy Mr. Editor.

Yours sincerely,  
T. F. BARESFORD.

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## Spring 1920

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Marconi is about to leave this country, says Daily Mail, on a voyage of investigation which will include attempt to discover origin of mysterious message received from unknown wireless operations. It has been suggested that these may come from Planet Mars. Interviewed in London, Marconi said he was going with few others in yacht, extra-special early next month.

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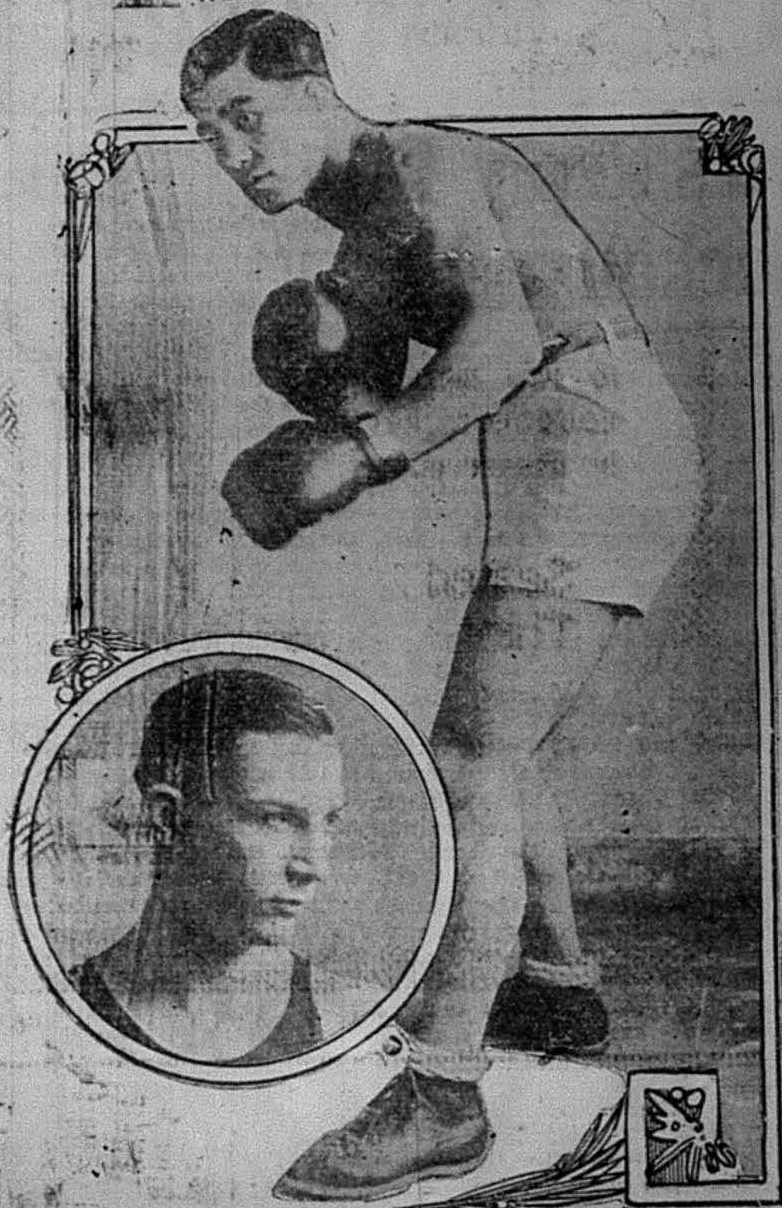
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WILL THEY MEET AGAIN?



Here we have Johnny Dundee and Benny Leonard (in circle). These two boxers have met so often that it has become a sort of perpetual arrangement with them. Even their last bout will not end it. They are reported matched again.

## Canada's Navy

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question whether it was true that the Canadian authorities had declined to close the two dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux and had declined the offer of two warships from the British Admiralty as a result of a report by Admiral Jellicoe, the First Lord of the Admiralty said he had no information that Canada had declined the offer of the warships. On the contrary his impression was that Canada had practically accepted the offer. He

did not know that the dockyards had been closed, but would make an enquiry. He added that Admiral Jellicoe's services on his recent tour had been of immense value, and he hoped that great good would accrue to the Empire in the promotion of increased co-operation between Great Britain and the Dominions.

Excited Traveller: "Can I catch the four o'clock express for Birmingham?"

Railway Official (calmly): "That depends upon how fast you can run. It started thirteen minutes ago."

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## NOTICE TO EX SERVICE MEN.

With the return of the dark evenings it has been arranged to open the Night School for the Winter months, beginning on Monday, October the 6th.

The Night School will be in session from 8 o'clock to 9.30 every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday night until further notice.

All ex-service men are entitled to free tuition in the Night School.

This affords a splendid opportunity to men who are at work during the day to fit themselves by education in their special line for promotion.

All applications for admission should be made to the Vocational Officer, Oct 10 to 10, then Thursday

## WHY NOT A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF FOR GREAT BRITAIN?

Newfoundland, Unlike Canada, Has Never Given the Mother Country Preference Under Her Tariff And Is Now Under Present Exchange Situation Actually Giving a Very Great Preference to the United States.

Newfoundlanders are pleased to designate their native land as "The Most Ancient and Loyal Colony" and are pleased to hear their Country so designated. But there is at least one point as regards patriotism, in which we may be blamed for being lacking and the same is accentuated to-day.

Other British Colonies and Dominions give Britain a preferential duty with regard to imports. Canada does, and it seems peculiar that we who have followed Canadian systems so closely and especially those of taxation and finance have not with regard to this, and bearing in mind our proud title of "Loyal" also done the same.

I consider that this is, at this time, a matter for public discussion and consideration, and it may be that through the press we may get some opinions on the matter, which may lead to something being done. Some time prior to this, I discussed the matter of Imperial Preference with my friend Mr. Harold Mitchell and other officers of the earlier Veteran Executives, and members, and they thought something should certainly be done in the way of Empire Trade Preferences.

I am hopeful that Colonel Bernard and the present Executive and members of the G. W. V. A., in their present as in their past endeavours to keep the Empire firmly knit together, will shortly take this matter up, as they are qualified to speak to it and no doubt will. It is also to be hoped that influential bodies like the Board of Trade, the Men's Patriotic Association, our Societies and Labor Organizations may discuss this matter and we should like to see the various Women's Patriotic Associations, continuing the good work they have been doing, making themselves heard on it.

In fact, the women, as being most largely the shoppers of the Dominion, can take this matter to a large extent into their hands and no doubt will.

We should now have a tariff that is for the good and upbuilding of the Empire and not one to build up or give unwarranted strength to any other country.

It may be that this will, amongst other Post-War Problems, be taken up by the Government this session, and we shall be glad to learn that this is the case, and we may depend on the statesmen on both sides of the House to act, and we should especially expect to hear from our War Veteran Members.

We MUST build up the Pound Sterling! It is a bit run down now through overwork and war efforts.

The Pound Sterling went out to save the Empire when the Hun thundered at our gates just the same as our boys did. An inordinate desire for money may have been the curse of the world's civilisation for hundreds of years, but Newfoundland and the Empire voted their money for the good of civilisation as if it were so much water, and some time it will be seen that it did them good. But now we are nearly all a bit war wearied, and there is not the wine of excitement to stimulate and brace us to further efforts.

Still there is much to be done, many problems to be settled, coincident with the ending of the war. There are many of the boys to be put upon their feet. Now I come and say the good old Pound Sterling must be put upon its feet and take the pre-eminent place in trade and commerce which it once proudly held. And the stronger the Pound Sterling becomes, the stronger the Empire will be found to be becoming, and the stronger the Pound Sterling becomes, the more it will purchase and the more can be done for those in the Empire for which much should be done. And the stronger the Pound Sterling becomes, still following the old custom of taking the more you will be able to buy for your money. A good many Pounds Sterling have gone East to Russia, and they will never come back. This was one of the big losses that Britain had and it has to be made up. Late-ly the Pound Sterling has been com-

ing West. It went out and did its bit to help win the war, and is not quite so strong on its feet as it was, and some people if not exactly turning up their noses at it, are saying: "You are not as strong as you used to be," and making it out worse perhaps than it really is.

In the U.S.A. now for instance they have been making it out as being about 30 per cent weaker. More lately they have been making it out to be a little better. Up there, they even made out our Canadian-Newfoundland dollar to have become weak to the extent of about 17 per cent. Lately they have been figuring we are only weakened to the extent of about 12 per cent. But as the Pound Sterling strengthens so also will the Canadian-Newfoundland dollar sit up.

The strengthening of the Pound Sterling will mean considerable gain for Newfoundland through those interested in fish, shipping, etc., where crafts are drawn on London.

Britain has to buy a big lot of stuff from the United States (some that she will later buy within the confines of her own Empire). In this article I am only going to consider one item, she buys from the U. S. A., and that is raw cotton, and of that she purchases at least 75% of her imports there.

It happens that freight and insurance on cotton are extra heavy, owing to the dangerous nature of the cargo and these have in most cases to be prepaid, so a large exchange has also to be paid on these as well as on the raw cotton. In those days when prices, exchange, freights, etc., move up and down it is difficult to arrive at exact figures, in some cases, but I figure raw cotton costs the British manufacturer about 35% more than that it cost the American manufacturer, this being mainly caused by heavy exchange. The British manufacturer has to add this exchange, to the cost of his goods. On his manufactured cottons we have therefore to pay our Customs duty on this exchange he paid America. It is a peculiar situation, and a barrier to British trade as it makes British cotton goods higher and further tends to shut off buying from the British market, for the American manufacturer with his cotton 35% cheaper, can manufacture more cheaply. Then we have not—when buying cotton goods in America—to pay duty on any exchange, though we have to pay an exchange of 12% to 17%.

This matter may be perhaps seen more clearly if we give some illustrative figures. Suppose we buy £1-0-7 in manufactured cotton goods from Great Britain and \$5.00 worth from the States. Prior to the war each amount of goods could be paid for by practically \$5.00 in Canadian-Newfoundland currency, and the duty on each was the same.

Lately for £1-0-7 British Goods (if we were paying spot cash) we only paid for same \$3.97 to \$4.38, figuring on Exchange ranging from \$3.85 to \$4.25. For our American \$5.00 worth we had to pay \$5.85 to \$5.60. We shall for the sake of easier figuring consider the earlier and corresponding figures in each case.

In passing Custom's Entries on these goods—the British Goods that really cost us \$3.97 we had to pay duty on as being worth \$5.00, an advantage in the Duty of 26%, and as regards the American Goods which cost us \$5.85 we only paid Duty on \$5.00 which was a reduction of about 15%.

The British Goods are taxed 26% more Duty than appears reasonable and American Goods are taxed 15% less than might appear reasonable. This is because our Government is still following the old custom of taking the Pound Sterling as being worth your money. \$4.86 2-3 and the American Dollar as being worth one hundred cents. It certainly is making it hard for the British Manufacturer to sell his goods in Newfoundland. The same thing occurs to some extent in Can-

ada but not so largely, as in any case, Canada gives Britain a lower Duty on Cotton Goods than to the U.S.A., and she manufactures to a large extent herself. The Canadian Government will however, consider the matter as at the moment it is illogical.

	Cotton Piece	Pre-War Cash Money	Pre-war and Value	Pre-war and at 38 1/2 %
Goods Bought Value Can.-Nfld.				
Britain . . . . .	£1 0 7	\$5.00	\$5.00	1.92 1/2 %
U. S. A. . . . .	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	1.92 1/2 %

	Late Cash Value	Cash Value for 38 1/2 % Goods	Real Percentage on
Britain . . . . .	£1 0 7	\$3.97 to 4.38	48 1/2 % to 44 %
U. S. A. . . . .	\$5.00	5.85 to 5.60	33 % to 34 2/5 %

	Present Duty for	Real Percentage
	49 1/2 % Goods	On Cash Value
Britain . . . . .	£1 0 7	62 1/3 % to 56 1/2 %
U. S. A. . . . .	\$5.00	42 1/3 % to 44 1/5 %

The above tabulations of figures which are I think correct to a fraction will show that where Cotton Piece Goods are dutiable at 38 1/2 %, British Goods have really been taxed 48 1/2 % to 44 % and American Goods only 33 % to 34 2/5 % on their real value.

On manufactured Cotton goods which are dutiable at 49 1/2 % ad valorem, British Goods have been taxed as high as 62 1/3 % where American goods are taxed 42 1/3 %.

It would appear reasonable now if the Government for Customs purposes figured on the Pound Sterling as being worth about 4.30 and the American Dollar \$1.10 to 1.12 1/2, where it can be shown British Manufacturers are not getting a square show, or in

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AGENTS.



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The Weekly Advocate.

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("To Every Man His Own")

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 25th, 1920.

## The Twillingate Grants

(To the Editor)

Sir,—In response to a request to the Marine and Fishery Department re the disposal of the marine appropriation for the District of Twillingate out of the Surplus Special last Summer and Fall, among the rest I received the following information.

The first item on the list of allocations was \$1,000.00 to Trinity Bay, a little farther down was \$700.00 transferred to Harbour Grace. Farther on was a whole bunch as follows:

Transferred to Burin District . . . . .	\$3,500.00
Port de Grave . . . . .	250.00
Ferryland . . . . .	100.00
Bonavista . . . . .	3,500.00
Dept. Public Works . . . . .	1,500.00

This last item has to be probed, in view of the fact that only about one-half of Twillingate's per capita appropriation in the Public Works Department was allocated to that District and this means that there were no transfers from the Marine Grant to the Public Works Dept. When we consider the needs of Twillingate District and how many places there have suffered from being deprived of wharves, roads, Telegraph and Telephone conveniences, people having to travel to and fro in cow paths and yet paying its full share of the revenue which produced this surplus, the English language seems to fail in finding words to describe my contempt for the party or government who could commit themselves to such transactions. Needless to say that the men of Notre Dame Bay will have no difficulty in pronouncing their verdict.

Yours truly,

W. B. JENNINGS.

P.S.—The amounts transferred were almost one-half of the original appropriation.—W. B. J.

## GRAND BANK WANTS NO MODIFICATION

(Special to Evening Advocate) GRAND BANK, March 25.—Am forwarding you copy of Resolution passed here at public meeting last night. Also please furnish all St. John's papers with copy for publication. Resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, a few years ago when the plebiscite was taken on the question of Prohibition, the electors of Newfoundland expressed their desire for Prohibition of the liquor traffic; AND WHEREAS, that decision has never been reversed, and there is no evidence that the electors wish to reverse it;

AND WHEREAS, in our opinion, the country has greatly benefited by the prohibition law;

AND WHEREAS, it has been reported that certain parties are agitating to bring pressure upon the Legislature to modify the Prohibition Act;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that we, the citizens of Grand Bank,

strongly protest against any modification of the Prohibition Act as will make it easier than at present for any one to obtain spirituous liquors; THAT we reiterate our determination to stand by the Act and resist all attempts to thwart the will of the people;

FURTHER, we urge upon the Legislature to correct the abuses that exist by curtailing or abolishing the issuing of prescriptions, particularly by those who have prostituted it and abused the privilege;

FURTHER, we urge upon the Government a more stringent enforcement of the Act of the Legislature on Prohibition, so that the will of the people as plainly expressed, may be carried out;

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the members for Burin District, and the St. John's daily papers.

A. F. BUFFETT.

## Coalition Successes

LONDON, March 24.—The result of the Argyleshire election is the return of Sir William Sutherland by a vote of ten thousand. Rev. M. MacCallum, Labour, received five thousand. Sir William Sutherland sought re-election on his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

## Extremists Win

LONDON, March 24.—The Bauer Government has come to terms with the extremists at the cost of sweeping concessions, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the London Times. A purely Socialist Cabinet is to be formed, which will try to re-establish order and hold general elections. Reichwehr troops will be immediately withdrawn, and a workmen's guards

## End Spain's Strike

MADRID, March 24.—A plan was agreed upon early today for ending of general strike on Spanish railways inaugurated yesterday. It was announced that after prolonged conferences between Minister of Works and representatives of railway companies solution had been reached under which wage demands of men would be conceded.

An official popular vote is to be taken in the commune of Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland, which indicates that the "Pussyfoot" campaign has even reached the Alps. The question to be put is "Would you vote for or against the prohibition of the sale of eau-de-vie in shops and public-houses?"

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

## Judgment of Mr. Justice Kent in the Case of Soper vs Byrne

Albert Soper, Appellant vs. John Byrne, Respondent.

The appellant was convicted by His Honour Judge Morris, K.C., acting as Stipendiary Magistrate, of a breach of section 4 of the Intoxicating Liquors Prohibition Act, 1916, and this appeal is brought by him against that conviction. The appellant is a wholesale grocer who carries on business on New Gower Street in St. John's. On February 4th last he sold to Michael Byrne, a retail grocer and provision dealer, certain goods including two dozen 8 ounce bottles of Shiriffs Imperial Quintessence of Vanilla. This article is one of the usual flavouring essences used in cooking, in the manufacture of ice creams and other such preparations. It is and has always been sold in the grocery business, as part of the ordinary stock in trade. It is made up in bottles of various sizes, but until lately, generally in sizes varying from 1-2 to 4 ounces. The most usual was the 2 ounce bottle, but lately the 8 ounce bottle is in common use. Before the Prohibition Act came into operation, these essences were used, almost exclusively, for flavouring purposes. But after the sale of the usual alcoholic liquors was prohibited, Shiriffs essence, like several other such preparations, has been largely used instead of them as a beverage. They are undoubtedly alcoholic. A good essence takes about 50 per cent. of alcohol in its preparation but with the other ingredient its strength is reduced to about 40 per cent. of alcohol. The analysis by Mr. Davies, the Government analyst, of a bottle of Shiriffs Vanilla, taken from those sold by the appellant to Byrne on the 4th of February, gave 39.4 per cent. of alcohol by volume. The learned Magistrate held, on this analysis, that this liquor was an intoxicating liquor and, therefore, one of those liquors absolutely prohibited by the Prohibition Acts. He says, "In my opinion, the words 'spirituous liquor' in the section, implies spirits of any description, and all liquors, mixtures, essences and compounds made with spirits. The compound labelled 'Shiriffs Imperial Quintessence of Vanilla' contains 39.4 p.e. by volume; its sale, therefore, by the defendant, is a violation of the Prohibition Act." Upon this finding, he convicted the appellant of an offence against section 4 of the Act. That section reads as follows:—"If any one not licensed in accordance with the provisions of the said Prohibition Plebiscite Act sells, after the 1st of January 1917, any intoxicating liquors, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months. The appellant was not licensed under the Prohibition Plebiscite Act. The question then to be decided on this appeal was, was the sale by the appellant to Michael Byrne of two dozen bottles of Shiriffs Imperial Quintessence of Vanilla on the 4th of February a sale of intoxicating liquor within the meaning of section 4 of the Act. The Court is bound to interpret the words of a Statute in the sense in which the Legislature directs. The Prohibition Acts define the term 'intoxicating liquors' and wherever that term occurs in the Acts it must be interpreted in accordance with that definition. The Prohibition legislation consists of three Acts,—the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915, The Intoxicating Liquors Prohibition Act, 1916, and the Amendment Act of 1917. The definition of the term intoxicating liquor differs in each of these Acts. The latest, and that now binding, is set out in section 1 of the Amendment Act of 1917. It says "the term 'Intoxicating Liquors' shall be construed to signify all ales, wines, malt, brewed or spirituous liquors, containing 2 per cent. or upward of alcohol by volume, and such medicinal, toilet and other preparations containing two per cent. or upward of alcohol by volume, as may from time to time be directed by the Governor in Council, by proclamation, but not wines for Sacramental purposes." Section 1 of the Act of 1917 repealed the definition of the terms that had been given by 35 of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act 1915, and by Section 7 of Prohibition Act, 1916. That in the Act of 1915 was "The term Intoxicating Liquors shall be construed to signify all ales, wines, malt, brewed or spirituous liquors containing two per cent. or upward of alcohol in volume, except wines for Sacramental purposes." That in the Act of 1916 was: "The term 'Intoxicating Liquors' shall be construed to signify all ales, wines, malt, brewed or spirituous liquors containing two per cent. or upward of alcohol in volume, except such drugs and medicines as may be excepted by the Governor in Council and wines for Sacramental

purposes." It will be noticed that the difference between these definitions of the term "Intoxicating Liquor" consists in the words that are added, in both the 1916 and 1917 Act to those in which the term is defined in the 1915 Act. These additions are not the same in the two Acts. In the Act of 1916, after the words of the 1915 Act, it proceeds to say: "except such drugs, etc., as may be excepted by the Governor in Council, etc." That of 1917, after the words of the 1915 Act says: "and such medicinal, toilet and other preparations, etc., as may be directed by the Governor in Council, etc." This difference in wording represents a substantial difference in the meaning of the phrase. In the 1916 Act the articles over which the Governor in Council is given control are included in the prohibited articles—unless and until they are excepted from them by him. In the Act of 1917, those preparations over the prohibition of which he is given control are not included in the prohibited articles until he so directs. This change which is effected by excluding from the prohibition act what had previously been included within it, was deliberately made by the Legislature and must be given effect to by the Courts. The Act of 1917 is law to-day and the Court must interpret the words "Intoxicating Liquors" in all three Acts as it is defined by that Act. "Intoxicating Liquors," the sale of which is now penalized by section 4 of the Act of 1916, with a breach of which the appellant is charged in this case, must be taken to be "all ales, wines, malt brewed or spirituous liquors, etc., and such medicinal toilet and other preparations, etc., as may from time to time be directed by the Governor in Council by proclamation, etc." This definition consist of two members, the first covers what is forbidden, the second what is not but may be. The first comprises articles usually comprehended by the words "ales, wines, malt, brewed or spirituous liquors, containing two per cent. or upward of alcohol by volume," and the second "such medicinal, toilet and other preparations containing two per cent. or upward by volume" as the Governor in Council may direct. The first named articles are absolutely prohibited; the others are not prohibited but the Governor in Council is given authority to prohibit them. A logical interpretation requires that these two clauses should be mutually exclusive—in the sense that the same article, as such, cannot be in both at the same time. Does "Shiriffs Imperial Quintessence of Vanilla," which the appellant sold to Byrne, belong to the first or second class of this division of alcoholic liquors or is it outside of both of them? The prosecution contended that it is a "spirituous liquor" which is one of the articles that are named in the definition as absolutely prohibited. None of the Prohibition Acts defines the words "Spirituous Liquor," but leaves it to the Court to interpret that term according to the context in which it is found. The general rule of interpretation, in such cases, is to give the words their popular meaning, unless the context requires a different interpretation. It seems to me that, by placing the words "ales, wines, malt, brewed and spirituous liquors" in contradistinction to "medicinal, toilet and other preparations" containing two per cent. or upward of alcohol, the Legislature intended to use the first set of words in their popular as distinct from their scientific meaning. Any other interpretation would involve the difficulty that, scientifically, the term "spirituous liquor" includes not only those liquids ordinarily and popularly comprehended by the phrase, but other liquids containing two per cent. of alcohol by volume, including those in the second class of the definition, but if a medicinal or toilet preparation is prohibited because it is a spirituous liquor, the power to prohibit them given to the Governor in Council is meaningless. The intention of the Act is clearly to prohibit the usual intoxicating beverages and to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit other alcoholic liquors should he at any time deem it desirable to do so. In the case of the Attorney General vs. Bailey 17 L.J. Exch. 9, which was an information under the excise laws, the defendant, a wholesale druggist, purchased from a man, who was not licensed as required by the Act, a quantity of spirits without a permit. Spirits of Nitre was made by mixing nitric acid with spirits of wine. The spirits used in making the spirits of nitre was illegally distilled by the seller, which the defendant well knew. The spirits of nitre were ordinary merchantile spirits of nitre such as were usually sold by chemists and druggists. The defendant was con-

victed. He appealed, and the question upon which the appeal was decided was whether the spirits of nitre were "spirits" within the true intent of the Excise Acts. In delivering the judgment of the Court, Pollock, C.B. said, "The section is not an interpretation clause, explaining the meaning of the word 'spirits,' but an enactment as to what are to be deemed to constitute the different classes or denominations of 'spirits.' It assumes that 'spirits' is a word of known import and then proceeds to define the different classes of spirits; so that it does not enable us to determine the material point in this case, namely, what is the meaning of the word 'spirits.' In the absence, therefore, of any Statutable definition, we must assume that the word is used in the Excise Acts in the sense in which it is ordinarily understood; and we do not think that in common parlance the word 'spirits' would be considered as comprehending a liquid like sweet spirits of nitre, which is itself a known article of commerce not ordinarily passing under the name of spirits. It is very true the case finds that 'spirits' enter very largely into the composition of sweet spirits of nitre, but so they do with the article called Sal Volatile and into most, if not into all, kinds of varnish, and so as to other fluids, which certainly no one in common parlance would speak of as 'spirits.' And we think that nothing can be taken to be 'spirits' within the meaning of 6 Geo. 4, c. 80 which does not come under the definition of an inflammable liquid produced by distillation either pure or mixed only with the ingredients which do not convert it into some article of commerce not known in common parlance under the appellation of spirits. Inasmuch, therefore, as sweet spirits of nitre is itself a well-known article of commerce, not commonly known under the name of 'spirits,' and not adapted for ordinary use as an intoxicating beverage, we think it is not 'spirits' within the meaning of that word as used in the information." Acting on this view, the Court allowed the appeal and set aside the conviction. The reasoning applied by Chief Baron Pollock in Bailey's case to spirits of nitre under the Excise Acts has equal force when applied, under the Prohibition Act, to the vanilla sold by the appellant to Byrne. "Spirituous Liquor" is not defined in any of the Prohibition Acts. It must, therefore, as in that case, be read in the sense in which it is ordinarily understood in common parlance; it is itself a known article of commerce and is not bought or sold, nor is it generally referred to as a spirituous liquor. Spirits are used largely in its manufacture, but they are also used in the composition of medicinal, toilet and other preparations and many other articles which no one would speak of as spirituous liquors and which are not ordinarily used as intoxicating beverages. In my opinion the phrase 'Spirituous liquors,' in the definition of 'intoxicating liquor' in the Act of 1917, signifies those articles which are ordinarily spoken of as spirituous liquors and which in commerce are usually comprehended by that term. When, therefore, the appellant, a wholesale grocer, sold to Byrne, a retail grocer, a quantity of Shiriffs Vanilla as part of an order consisting of the usual grocer's supplies, he sold him "an article of commerce not ordinarily passing under the name spirituous liquors," but an article which is everywhere bought and sold as an essence, and forms part of the usual stock in trade in the grocery business. It was not the purpose of the Act to prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors except as used for beverages. This object is made clear by the form in which the question was submitted to the Electorate at the plebiscite held under the Act of 1915 which affords a key to the general object and intention of the Legislature, and may be resorted to to fix the meaning of ambiguous words or phrases. The question to which the answer of the electors was given at the plebiscite was: "Are you in favour of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?" The object was to prevent the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. Such articles as ales, wines and spirituous liquors, commonly so called, are primarily intoxicating drinks, but medicinal, toilet and other preparations are not, but are capable of being diverted from their primary use and of being made into and used as beverages. The Legislature recognizes this distinction and prohibits the first class of articles, but leaves it to the Governor in Council to prohibit the others should it become necessary to do so. It is presumed that a sale of the ordinary intoxicating liquors is for use as a beverage, but there is no such presumption in relation to the other articles. The evidence shows that Shiriffs Vanilla, the subject of this appeal, and other essences have been, since the sale of Intoxicating Liquors has been prohibited by law, used as a beverage by many people as a substitute for the ordinary intoxicating liquors, but the fact that they have been so used does not in itself make

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Here's to teeth, appetite, digestion!

The flavor lasts—and the electrically-sealed package brings

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their sale unlawful in the absence of any direction to that effect by the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council has not exercised his power to direct that preparation should be an intoxicating liquor under the Act. It is unnecessary for the purposes of this appeal to decide whether a sale of this article knowingly and wilfully for use as a beverage constitutes a violation of the Act. I don't think the sale to Byrne, which is the subject of this prosecution, was of that character. It is true the appellant knew that, since the Prohibition Act became law, Shiriffs Essence of Vanilla and other essences were being used as beverages, but there is nothing in the evidence to show that he knew that Byrne intended to drink what he sold him, or that he would use it otherwise than for the legitimate purposes of his grocery business. The appellant is a wholesale grocer and such essences as vanilla is a legitimate and usual part of the stock of a wholesale grocer. His business is to sell the usual grocery supplies to retail grocers, grocery supplies to retail grocers, to the appellant. There is nothing in this case to show that the appellant knew that Byrne would put the vanilla purchased by him to an improper use. In fact because of his knowledge that these essences were being used as beverages, he asked for and obtained from Byrne at the time of the sale a promise that it would only be sold by him in his business for proper household purposes. The general knowledge that the article was in fact being improperly used by some as a beverage, though it should make a dealer cautious about those to whom he sold it, does not make its sale by him unlawful. If a wholesale grocer in the ordinary course of his business sells these preparations not commonly sold as intoxicating beverages, in a proper and legitimate way, that sale must be judged on its own merit and not by the use to which the purchaser afterwards puts them. If he puts them to an improper and illegal use, the act of the seller, which ex-hypothesis was legal, does not thereby become illegal. The sale by Soper to Byrne, as I view it under the evidence was for the purpose of his grocery trade and not as a beverage, and there fore a legal act. If Byrne chose to drink it or sell it to others to drink, the act of Byrne's and not Soper's, have therefore come to the conclusion in the absence of any direction to that effect by the Governor in Council, that Shiriffs Imperial Quintessence of Vanilla is not a spirituous liquor within the meaning of these Acts and that whether an intentional and wilful sale for use as a beverage or for the ordinary intoxicating liquor, but the fact that they have been so used does not in itself make

prohibited, that the sale by the appellant was not a violation of the provisions of section 4 of the Act. I express no opinion as to whether or not Shiriffs Vanilla is one of those articles which the Governor in Council may prohibit by proclamation or as to the character of a sale made wilfully and intentionally as a beverage. Other considerations than those, which, in my view decide the present case, may influence a decision, in other circumstances and in another set of facts under the confused wording of these badly drawn Statutes. I regret to have to differ from the learned Magistrate, but on a very careful consideration of the Acts, I am of opinion that the conviction must be set aside and judgment entered for the appellant with costs.

Mr. L. E. Emerson for the appellant; Mr. H. A. Winter for the respondent.

## Anthracite Miners

NEW YORK, March 24.—The general scale committee, representing the anthracite coal miners, by virtually a unanimous vote, decided today to remain at work April 1st, pending negotiations of the new wage agreement, providing the mine owners agree to make any wage rewarded retroactive to that date. The present contract will expire March 31st.

## Hudson Super-Six

The seven-passenger Phaeton represents the greatest motor car value to-day. Compare it in detail with any car of its type. It offers you everything you desire in an open car, style, comfort, beauty of line and finish above all, the one thing most essential—performance. Performance, because after all that is the basic principle of motor-car satisfaction.

There are several notable improvements in this new Seven-Passenger Hudson Phaeton. A deeper and sturdier frame design, enhances riding comfort. The auxiliary seats are stronger and more rigid, they are now upholstered in long grain leather, pleated over deep springs. Snug-fitting gypsy curtains have been added to the custom-built top. The body is highly finished in a rich, deep blue, set off by a narrow white stripe at the level, on the louvers, and wheels.

The new Phaeton offers greater beauty of line, and more completeness of detail.

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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



# Mr. Coaker's Notes On His Trip To Europe

**Fish Must Reach Markets Early--Italy and Oporto Agree to Regulation Prices--The Quality of Fish Spain Wants--Visiting the Spot Made Sacred by Blood of Newfoundlanders--Many Bodies Found Including That of Frank Lind.**

So far as Italy is concerned, we must endeavour to get fish into consumption as early as possible during the coming season. It is not known whether the Consorzio will continue to control fish imports; if it does we must deal with it. If it is abolished, fish merchants in Italy are ready to purchase outright at regulation prices with standard inspection certificate.

In Greece, if we improve our Labrador cure in casks and control prices including shipments via New York and Liverpool, there will be no trouble. We must endeavour to ship to Italy and Greece by steamers sailing regularly from St. John's from early September to February. By steamer, and in casks, seems the quickest and most reliable methods for the distant markets, which have been so unsatisfactorily served by sailing vessels. Spain will also take considerable in cask each steamer.

There is a desire in England for 2½ qtl. casks of Labrador, and I expect Italy and Greece would be glad to receive a portion of their requirements in half casks.

We will place Trade Commissioners in Liverpool, Spain, Italy, Greece, Brazil and the West Indies. Mr. Smith has started work in Portugal and his services are available to the Trade in matters pertaining to claims for damaged or unsound fish, and also in attending to the supervision of ships' movements. In any way possible to benefit shippers of fish or owners of vessels, the Trade Commissioners are empowered to act. Capt. Kennedy is at Gibraltar and is available to ship owners as shiphusband. If his services are required, application should be made to the Fishery Department.

I have advertised for a suitable man to be the F. P. U. agent in Europe. It will not be easy to find such a man, as he must be thoroughly acquainted with the assortment of fish, be a business expert, and able to speak Spanish, Italian, French and Portuguese, but such agents are absolutely necessary in the interests of the fish trade of the country.

I found a lively interest taken in the new Trade Policy of the Newfoundland Government, and when explained I found very few objectors, and those were not amongst fish dealers, but were fish brokers. The conduct of certain exporters based on political animosity to the beneficial regulation of the new Government, reflects but on themselves. So far as I am concerned, I thrive by opposition, and it is to me as water on a duck's back, but they will find it is a case of cutting off their right hand with their left.

On the 23rd of January I visited Manchester with Mr. Grimes and interviewed the officials of the great Co-operative Movement in Great Britain. We arranged a business deal and I left Mr. Grimes there to purchase any suitable goods. The next evening I arrived at London. During my short stay there, I visited the Colonial Office and had a long chat with Sir George Fiddes, subsequently I met Lieut. Col. Murray, the Acting Colonial Secretary.

I visited Chatham with Capt. Kennedy, Mr. R. B. Job and C. Bryant, and inspected the H. M. S. "Lobelia," and other ships, returning to London by Sir Edgar Bowring's motor car. We lunched at the Bull Inn, Rochester, famous as a resort of Dickens, of which many references are made in his writings. The staircase and dining room remain as in Dickens' days, but the bar has been moved to an adjoining room. That evening I met some of the directors in the new company which has taken over the Reid Cold Storage Plant. The evening before we had dined with some directors of another new fish company. Lord Morris was also present. This new Company is interested in Cold Storage and Trawling in Newfoundland, and is anxious to establish a couple of central Cold Storage Plants.

The next day (30th) I left for Paris, stopping off at Boulogne to visit the grave of my nephew, Corporal W. C. Christian, of which Mr. Bryant took a photo. There are about 4000 British graves at the Military Cemetery where my nephew is buried. I found there also the following Newfoundland soldiers' graves: J. P. Drake, Pte. M. Randell, 3772 G. Thomas, 3498 L. C. W. F. Reid. This cemetery is well cared for and is being planted with

trees. Many graves have flowers planted thereon. It is only a few minutes drive from Boulogne, and from it one has a view of the English Channel and the Coast.

At Paris we met Mr. R. B. Job and Mr. G. Hawes, and we took the first train for Madrid enroute for Alicante. We visited some fish dealers at Madrid, and secured some information. We arrived at Alicante February 4th, it having taken about 4 days to reach there from Paris. Mr. Job remained a day or two and returned to London. We left Alicante on the 6th for Seville, accompanied by the Assistant Manager of Hawes & Co., Mr. M. J. Coombs, and Messrs. Blanco and Mariana Barre de Lazo & Co., who had come to Alicante to meet us, we having met both when they visited St. John's in 1916 to purchase fish. We spent several days at Seville which is one of the best cities of Spain. The "President Coaker" was there, discharging fish for Hawes and Co., and I found the cargo in splendid condition. The "Coaker" sailed from Seville to Barbados a few days after.

The Spanish people are an interesting nation and are very proud of their country. Spain is something like France. It is a great agricultural country. The land is held in large tracts by big land-owners, who live in State on the plantation surrounded by a village of farm helpers. Every village has a church, and the clergy is paid by the Government. The land is not fenced.

The middle of Spain is a high plateau and in the centre of the country is Madrid, the Capital, which stands hundreds of miles from the sea. Alicante is larger than St. John's and is a shipping port protected by breakwater. The Street Cars in Alicante are drawn by mules. Oxen, mules and donkeys do the carting and carrying in Spain. Horses are not plentiful. Even in Madrid, the bulk of the transportation is done by oxen.

The climate of Spain is unsurpassed and the days we spent there were cloudless and warm, although considered winter. The Spanish people, owing to the warm, bright, sunny weather which covers nine-tenths of the year, are not industrious and will never become a great industrial nation. The common people do not require to overwork themselves, as one can live cheaply in such a climate. But it is an interesting country and the people are not hard to get along with.

At Seville, which was the Capital of the Moors, we saw some Moorish buildings. The Moors were an industrious and clever people and left the Spanish people no worse off when they were expelled from Spain. All the first class buildings in Spain to-day are modelled on Moorish art and design.

The Spanish-American Exposition Buildings, now being constructed at Seville, are of Moorish design and look beautiful.

Mr. Lazo who is the Spaniard that buys fish at St. John's is a wealthy self-made man, and operates a big wholesale provision business at Seville. He is a tall, fine looking man of about 60, and he apparently intends to remain a fish merchant, judging from the splendid cold storage facilities he has just completed at Seville. He hopes to visit St. John's this year or next, and he is living up to the new regulations, although he possesses a considerable quantity of fish that is more suitable for the West Indies than for Spanish requirements. He wants standardization in Newfoundland. There is no love lost between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Lazo as far as fish sales are concerned, but I don't think it would be a very difficult matter for Mr. Hawes to come to an understanding with Mr. Lazo.

As for the firm of Campos, its head is rich and old, and it is likely to take less interest in sales of Codfish. The manner in which the Spanish dealers look up to Mr. Hawes and transact their business with him is very remarkable. Spain does not take as much fish from Newfoundland as Portugal, yet Spain is ten times larger and has five times the population of Portugal. Newfoundland must take off her hat to Portugal, as a consumer of Terra Novian dry cod. Spain would probably consume more Newfoundland cod fish if we sent her large supplies of the quality she desires. The fish, that will suit Spain, would be unsuit-

able for any other market, and the procuring of Spanish supplies of Newfoundland fish is a difficult problem to solve. I saw Spanish dealers select fish as Prime Spanish, that I would not care to purchase at Port Union owing to its non-keeping qualities. What we take in Newfoundland as prime, dry merchantable is not the quality that sells best in Spain, yet Spain does not want anything but prime, sound fish. We have not given proper attention to the cure of true class of fish required by Spain, hence large quantities of fish are shipped there that is not required and which must eventually lie over and be sold at big losses to the shippers. If some at St. John's have forgotten more about fish than most of the other exporters know, it is remarkable that their valuable knowledge has not been available to the poor unfortunate exporters, who have been striving to produce a quality for Spain that is so unsuitable. How selfish some men are in this respect! At any rate judging from their house-top preaching they want to keep a stone around the neck of poor long suffering Terra Nova.

I took us two days to reach Oporto from Madrid—the travelling on a portion of the journey was not even as good as the worst on the Reid Nfld. Co. system. I met Messrs. Lind and Laidley on arrival, and, after looking about, decided to proceed to Lisbon and return again to Oporto. We had a cargo of fish at Lisbon, intended for Italy, which arrived in a damaged condition, and, after some hesitation, I accepted an outright offer and left the adjustment of values for damaged fish to the Trade Commissioner, Mr. Stephen Smith, who had then started in to perform his duties.

I found Oporto dealers combined against regulations, hoping by holding out to receive fish on consignment, and I hastened to arm myself with a weapon that would remove obstacles and bring about an arrangement, and when the fish dealers realized that I could succeed in making arrangements satisfactory to the Trade by appointing a sole agent at Oporto to represent the Newfoundland shippers on a basis of outright sales at regulation prices, they hesitated no longer and agreed to our proposals, after which Mr. Hawes, being on the spot, sold three cargoes waiting outside, at regulation prices, outright sale. Two sales were sold outright at Lisbon, making five cargoes outright sales within as many days.

Looking at Spain and Portugal from St. John's is one thing; to investigate and observe on the spot is another. I am very thankful, in view of new conditions, established by the regulations, that I visited Spain and Portugal this season. I spent 21 days in Spain and Portugal and arrived at Paris on the 22nd, hoping to proceed to Italy. Just when arrangements had been completed and tickets purchased for Genoa, the French Railway Strike broke out, and travelling by railway through France was made impossible for several weeks. I then decided to proceed to the battle fields by motor car. As Major Nangle was at Paris and our friends, Murray and Sellars, were also stranded by the strike, we all arranged to set out for Amiens as speedily as possible. We spent seven days on the battle fields of France and Belgium. We traced the ground our Regiment covered, starting at Beaumont Hamel and ending up at Ingoyghen (near Vichte) where the fight ended. My notes, with photos, covering my visit to the battle-fields where our boys fought, will be published June 30th as a special for the fourth anniversary of Beaumont Hamel.

I might state that the battle-field of Beaumont Hamel covering a portion of our first, second and third line trenches, with No Man's Land and the first line of German trenches, including the big British cemetery in No Man's Land before our front trench, the crater which the British caused on July 1st before our trenches and the ravine just behind the front German trenches, are all included in the purchase of the field which the Government made when we visited the field on February 29th. A little hill where the bodies of Frank Lind and Pte. Clancy were found by Major Nangle, and where we found, on Feb. 29, 1920, several bodies of our lads, is also included in the purchase which extends 120 yards in length

and 80 yards in width. The Caribou Monument will stand on the ridge in this field, and all the bodies and graves of our dead heroes will be concentrated in the Cemetery.

There must have been forty or fifty deaths around this little hill in the vicinity of a big tree. Here we investigated, and Mr. Murray found portions of two bodies, upon the shoulder label was the unerring proof "NFLD." in brass. Mr. Sellars found another portion and with it the identification disk, "G. Ivany, Methodist," stamped on it. We found seven bodies side by side; apparently they had crawled together and died during that ever to be remembered day. Frank Lind's body was found about 20 yards from this spot. I saw a helmet and took it up; it contained a skull and on the helmet were the letters NFLD. I carefully examined the spot and found the leg bones and boots, the boots contained the feet bones, and the socks were only partly rotted. Another helmet and head were found just alongside, by Major Nangle. We lingered around this spot for quite a while—it was hard to leave it, as we knew that, on this spot, scores of our noble lads laid down their lives upon the altar of Liberty and Freedom. I pause here to state that a cruel injustice was done to the memory of the 800 heroes who died at Beaumont Hamel, when the Militia Authorities last winter refused the request of the C. O. in charge of our Battalion when he asked that a company should remain in France to collect our bodies and concentrate them into cemeteries. This work was left to the British authorities and with what a result! This matter should be investigated. Major Nangle has been authorized to employ men to search the fields and collect the bodies of our lads.

At Monchy, we came upon a squad of British Soldiers searching the field for bodies. They had identified two Newfoundland soldiers and they told us they found many unknown bodies with the NFLD label on the lapels. Scores of bodies had been recovered and buried in cemeteries, yet we came across several parts of bodies of British soldiers. The British is easily recognized by the boots. It is a hard sight to see parts of bodies on battlefields where actions were fought three or four years ago.

Major Nangle knows where all our brave boys' graves are, but only half our dead have identified graves. At Beaumont Hamel there are many graves marked "Unknown Newfoundland Soldier," as the bodies, having been recovered months after they died, could not be identified. The field of Beaumont Hamel will be fenced with a concrete wall about 2 feet high and will in all ages commemorate the glorious deeds of Newfoundland's sons. We took several photos of the field and graves, which will appear in the 30th June issue of the Advocate.

I saw the place my nephew—Capt. Charlie Strong—was wounded, where Willie Christian was wounded, where Capt. Butler won his D. S. O., where Lieut. Norris was wounded, where Officers Donnelly, Cecil Clift, Gus O'Brien and Sam Ebsary fell, where thirteen of our boys met their death by an explosive shell while sleeping in a barn, where Forbes Robinson gathered the eight heroes around him and held Monchy. I walked around Infantry Hill, where a life-long friend and hero, Capt. Cyril Gardner, fought and died. He has no grave.

In future years, many Newfoundlanders will visit those sacred spots; but they will not behold the gory battlefield with its dugouts and trenches as we beheld this year.

How can Newfoundland ever forget the 1200 brave lads whose bones lie in French and Belgian soil! How sad, how hard, it all seemed to me as I followed the footsteps of the Regiment we loved so well, as I stood by the graves of those splendid lads who so far away died willingly and voluntarily, that Liberty and Freedom should be maintained in their generation, and handed on untarnished to those coming after.

Next year when the graves have their headstones and the cemeteries look like places where the glorious dead rest, I hope arrangements will be made to enable friends of the dead heroes to visit the graves of loved ones

and to see the sacred fields where they fought and fell.

Major Nangle was chosen wisely for the work he has to perform. He knows almost every acre of the fields where all the actions were fought, and he loves the work, and, when finished, it will be generally appreciated.

We went on to Brussels and visited Mont St. Jean, where the Battle of Waterloo was fought and won by Wellington the Great. Finding it impossible to reach Italy, via Brussels, owing to delays for passports and sleepers, we returned by train to Paris. We discovered that the strike was over but travelling had become so demoralized and uncertain as to prevent any hope of reaching Italy. Bryant and myself returned to London on the 9th of March, where Messrs. A. Murray and J. Sellars returned next day, being compelled to abandon their trip to Greece and Austria.

On the 10th, I visited Chatham with Commander MacDermott, Messrs. R. G. Reid and Bryant, to arrange for fitting the H. M. S. "Lobelia" and the "Daisy," which the Admiralty had presented to the Newfoundland Government, and the surveying ship, "Watchful," which was purchased from the Admiralty. The "Lobelia" is 225 feet long, about 1400 tons displacement, 2 boilers—one giving speed of 9 knots, and both a speed of 16 knots. The ship is only a year or two launched. The "Daisy" is about 17 years old, has a speed of 11 knots and will be used as a Lighthouse supply ship. The "Lobelia" can be placed in Service in the fall and used as a rescue ship. The "Watchful" is a fine little ship of about 700 tons displacement, and will make a suitable Bay Service Steamer.

The High Commissioner is endeavouring to get another sloop like the "Lobelia" from the Disposal Board, and which may be purchased fairly cheap. The "Lobelia" cost the British Government \$300,000. We get her as a gift. Mr. Reid has been searching for two suitable steamers to replace the "Ethie" and "Dundee"; but, up to the present, has not been able to secure any. He hopes the Government will resell the "Watchful" to the Company.

Lord Rothermere invited me to meet at lunch with the Directors of the A. N. D. Co. and his son Cecil Harmsworth, aged 21, the youngest member of Parliament. Lieut. Col. Sullivan, Sir Edgar Bowring and Mr. J. Sellars also formed part of the gathering. Lord Rothermere and Mr. Beeton are anxious to further develop the Grand Falls Mills. I also understand that the employees at Grand Falls will now be able to purchase their homes outright, and that stores will be erected to sell or hire to the public, thus making Grand Falls a free trade town and cutting out the Trade monopoly that has hitherto been such a drawback.

I also received an invitation to dine with the Directors of the Newfoundland Fish Products Co., which Company now owns the Reid Cold Storage Plant. Mr. Cusens, a big fish merchant of Hull is Managing Director and will visit St. John's in May. The Company will erect a smoking plant adjoining the Cold Storage Plant, where herring, caplin, trout, salmon and cod will be smoked for the British market. The company will export all the salmon obtainable, either chilled or frozen; salt salmon will be smoked.

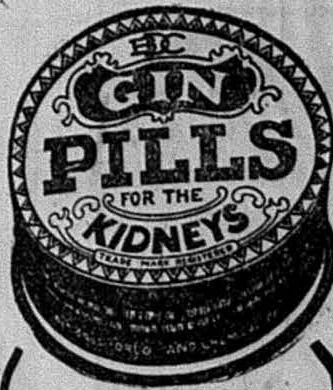
The "Digby" is being fitted with sufficient Cold Storage capacity to meet 1920 requirements, and Sir Frederick Lewis, the Chairman of the Furness Line told me his company were ready to provide all the Cold Storage necessary as required by the developments of the business.

An offal factory will be erected by the Newfoundland Fish Products Co. in the narrows, where all the fish offal available will be manufactured into fish meal and fertilizer.

The Marconi people also interviewed me regarding Mount Pearl Station and the introduction of wireless telephone stations. One of the Directors will shortly visit St. John's to demonstrate this wonderful invention and I hope a few will be installed at some of the settlements, which, in the past, could not be connected with the land Telegraph Service.

(To be continued)





Avoid Operations  
for Kidney Troubles

**Gin Pills**  
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Go directly to the heart of the trouble, relieving pain quickly, dissolving stones and gravel, purifying the system and toning up the kidneys, the most vital organs in the body. Thousands of letters come to us every year bearing eloquent testimony to the great value of Gin Pills. Send for free sample, or get a box from your druggist or dealer, 50¢, with money-back guarantee.

Address: The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, U.S. Address: No. 200-201, Buffalo, N.Y.

## Catholics Buy Anglican Church

Franciscan Fathers Purchase Old Trinity, Montreal.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Trinity church on St. Denis Street at Place Viger Square, after serving for many years as one of the historic Anglican churches of Montreal was to-night sold to the Franciscan Fathers for \$25,000 and will be continued by them as a place of worship for the Roman Catholic faith, after the necessary alterations have been made. The motion to dispose of the church in this manner was adopted unanimously by an almost complete vestry meeting which expressed a deep feeling of gratification that the building would continue in existence as a church and not be put to commercial use.

## THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!



If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, refuse them—they are not Aspirin at all.

Your druggist gladly will give you the genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" because genuine Aspirin now is made by Americans and owned by an American Company.

There is not a cent's worth of German interest in Aspirin, all rights being purchased from the U. S. Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. But now you can get genuine Aspirin, plainly stamped with the safe "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin proved safe by millions for headache, toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy in boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark (Newfoundland registration No. 761), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacid of Salicylicacid. The Bayer Co., Inc., U.S.A.

## RAIN COATS

LADIES & GENTS  
NEWEST STYLES  
MODERATE PRICES  
FINISH  
DURABILITY  
QUALITY  
VALUE

Are to be found in our Raincoats.

**ROBERT TEMPLETON**

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

## WEDDING BELLS

### PECKFORD—STEELE.

Dear Sir.—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to make mention of a very pretty wedding which took place here on Wednesday, March 3rd, when Ex-Private Jesse Peckford, son of Mrs. Benjamin Peckford, led to the altar Miss Maud Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Steele, both of Horwood. The bride was prettily attired in a suit of blue silk poplin, trimmed with white silk and hat to match. The bridesmaids were Miss Emily Hodder and Miss Daisy Webb. The groom was supported by Mr. Shem Hodder and Mr. Israel Painter was father giver, brother-in-law of the groom. After the marriage ceremony the couple returned to the home of the groom's sister, where a very nice tea was served to 13 guests. We all wish Mr. and Mrs. Peckford many years of wedded life.

### ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Horwood, March 8th, 1920. W

### COLLINS—BOONE.

Dear Sir.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Peter's Church, Indian Islands, when Mr. Solomon Collins led to the altar Miss Althea Boone, both of this place. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Mr. Parsons, C. of E. Minister of Joe Batt's Arm. The bride was attired in blue silk with hat to match. The bride was given away by Mr. R. Collins, of this place. Miss Daisy Collins acted chief bridesmaid, the other bridesmaids being Miss Muriel Collins, Miss Bertha Collins, Miss Mildred Cull and Miss Effie Collins. After the ceremony, a tea was served at the home of the groom. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Collins many years of married life.

### TWO FRIENDS.

Indian Islands, February 10th, 1920.

### PENNEY—GILLINGHAM.

A very pretty wedding took place at Indian Islands, when Mr. Arthur J. Penney of this place, led to the altar Miss Effie M. Gillingham, of Gander Bay. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Parsons, C. of E. Minister of Joe Batt's Arm. The bride was given away by Mr. Lorenzo Collins of this place. After the ceremony a supper was served at the home of the groom, a few friends participating. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Penney many years of wedded bliss.

### WELL WISHER.

Indian Islands, February 10th, 1920.

### KING—CLARKE.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at St. John's Church, New Bonaventure, on January 29th, when Ex-Pte. Allen King of that place led to the altar Miss Sarah Beatrice Clarke, of Kerley's Hr., Rev. Godden officiating. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. William Clarke, and looked charming in a costume of blue trimmed white, and hat to match. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorah King, sister of the groom, Miss Elsie Clarke, Miss Florence King, Miss Edith Jane Miller, Miss E. King. The groomsmen were Ex-Pte. Mark Clarke, cousin of the bride, John Ivany, James Miller and Hezekiah Miller. After the ceremony the happy pair wended their way to the home of the groom, where the table was laid out with good things provided for the occasion, and an enjoyable night was spent by all, and dancing kept up till morning. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, including gold pieces, and the sincere wish of her many friends is that she may live many years to enjoy them and that they may have a long happy and prosperous wedded life.

### COUSIN OF THE BRIDE.

Kerley's Hr., W

PARIS, March 20.—Le Soir, of Brussels, announced that International Conference on exchange question will be held in city in May. The suggestion was made by A. J. Alfou, President of Executive Council of League of Nations.

## HOW SOME GIRLS DRESS SO WELL

"Diamond Dyes" Make Faded, Old, Shabby Apparel Colorful and New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings.

The Direction Book with each package tells so plainly how to diamond dye over any color that you can not make a mistake.

To match any material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dye" color card.



"Cascarets" act on Liver and Bowels without Gripping or Shaking you up—So Convenient! You wake up with your Head Clear, Complexion Rosy, Breath and Stomach Sweet—No Bilioousness, Headache or Constipation

## In Memory

PTE. HERBERT HARRIS.  
(To the Editor)

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly give me space in your esteemed paper, the Advocate, to insert the following few lines, in loving memory of my cousin, Pte. Herbert Harris, who was killed "Somewhere in France" August 6th, 1918:

There is a silent grave  
Somewhere in France,  
Where a soldier sleep to-night.  
He will hear no more the cannon roar  
Or take part in the fight.  
Far away in distant Europe,  
With no mother to stand by,  
To take the last look at the features  
Of her brave young soldier boy.  
He is gone to be with Jesus,  
Up above the bright blue sky.

Where they will be no more parting,  
Where they never say good-bye.  
But, dear Herbert, we sorely miss you  
More than any tongue can tell:  
We will leave you in God's keeping.  
For He doth all things well.  
Your poor mother's heart is breaking  
For her boy she will see no more.  
Who in a soldier's grave is sleeping,  
On a far-off distant shore.  
When old England stood in danger,  
And she called for volunteers,  
Your mother held your parting hand  
And said bravely through her tears:  
"Stay, my son, you've done your duty,  
You did fight the war before,  
May the God in Heaven protect you,  
Guard you on that distant shore."  
You went nobly forth at duty's call,  
But you made the greatest sacrifice,  
You have given your life, your all.  
We will think of you, dear Herbert,  
Till our work on earth is o'er,  
And will clasp thy hand for ever,  
On that bright and happy shore.  
You will receive a robe of whiteness,  
For that faded coat of grey;  
And you will always dwell with Jesus  
Yea, for ever with Him stay.  
Sleep on, dear Herbert,  
Sleep on and take thy rest;  
Lay down thy weary head,  
Upon thy Saviour's breast;  
We loved you well,  
But Jesus loved you best.

Composed by HIS MOTHER.  
Squid Tickle, B.B., March 7th, 1920.

## Some Sparks! Ringworm—Scalp Sore

(To the Editor.)  
Dear Sir.—Allow me space in your valuable paper to relate details of the Newfoundland robbery.

The merchants they are generous, they all must bear in mind; their selling flour for eighteen, when it should be twenty-nine.

And if they would buy your oil, with a half a gallon of drugs, they crowd around and chew the rag, and move about their mugs.

And at you buy a box of figs, they are covered up with sand, and when you take them out, the "insects" bite your hand.

They should not be allowed to stay to rob us any more, they should be tarred and feathered, and drove right clear our shore.

What they do charge for ladies' boots, is dreadful to behold, for the paper that is in them, can't keep out the cold.

The polish must be plenty, and the paper too, I am sure, for when the ladies get them, they can't get through the door.

The oil-case we do get, is dreadful soft and fine, and you want a suit of it each day, now you must bear in mind.

The price they have got on everything, is not the price at all, and if

If you want speedy help try D.D.D. Prescription. So easy to apply, as grenay or messy. It washes into the scalp and the relief is instant. Try it to-day. Why don't you try D.D.D. to-day?

**D.D.D.**  
The Lotion for Skin Diseases

they don't do better, they'll not be paid at all.

And if you owe them twenty cents, they would burn you to a stake, and try to sell your Indian meal, to make a sour cake.

The kerosene is half water, and sometimes a little more, and put it on your motor-boat, you are liable to drive ashore.

The batteries that we do get, they is no spark at all, you got to have a dozen set to last from spring to fall.

I remain, yours truly,  
SNAP GRANNIE.

Flat Islands, P.B.,

March 16th, 1920.

South African Customs imports, exports, and revenue collections for October, 1919, were £3,204,529, £8,006,578, and £507,729 respectively.

## THE NEW BUILDING

# ANDERSON'S

## OPP. GENERAL POST OFFICE.



## FIRST SHOWING OF GENTS FELT HATS

Our initial showing of Gent's Felts.

Spring! the Soft Hat season.

Our Hat man wants to inform you that he is ready to show the Spring Hats—and we are getting them out for your critical inspection.

You can now take your choice.

Get yours for Sunday—why not drop in to-day.

Prices \$3.00 up.

## GETTING READY FOR EASTER

YES, SPRING IS COMING!

—And in anticipation of a large volume of business forecasted by last year's enormous sales, we are preparing to clear out the odds and ends of our seasonable lines.

Its a variety of goods that should receive your attention—not only because of prices, but they have quality too.

SEE THESE TO-DAY, ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER IN EACH LINE.

## Spring Show of Ladies' HATS

First showing of the Easter and Spring Millinery.

This is our cordial invitation to you to come, to study the first of the new hats, and to enjoy their beauty.

The hats are the newest from American centers, shown in the odd and new shapes, with a variety of styles and colours. Also side by side with them you see the new black straws for older wearers.

Its a style offer, with quality and price thrown in between.

COME IN AND SEE OUR INITIAL SHOWING.

# ODDS and ENDS CLEARANCE SALE!

Every item on this page spells ECONOMY in blazing letters. Round after round of conspicuous bargain giving is evident here. This is no undesirable merchandise, the accumulation of season's part—every item is good stock—keep this fact ever before you—every reduction is a genuine reduction.

## Child's Spring Shoe Bargains

With the coming of the Spring weather comes the full use of shoes—they are seasonable—they are comfortable.

We are justly proud of our Footwear Sales, and now we are running these as a leader. They are in black leathers and patent leathers—straps—sizes 7 to 12. Sale price:

\$1.88

## Special in Men's House Slippers

Showing just a dozen or so pairs of these, but the tempting price is such as never seen before. This is one big value among our many tempting lines—in black leathers, and felts. Sizes running 9, 10—for that reason you are getting them at half price. Now per pair

77c.

## A Bargain in Ladies' Black Hose

Just one special line of a few dozen that we wish to clear now.

They run in plain cashmere—Spring weight—those of pure black.

Marked at a tempting price that you must take advantage of now.

Sale Price 23c. pair

## Children's Boot Show

Line running in fine soft leathers, in Dongolas and Kid, broad and comfortable for the small child, come generally in laced, plain and glaze toes, low, comfortable heels. Sizes 3 to 6.

Sale Price 94c. pair

## BOY'S TIES—3 for 25c.

Showing a range of cotton ties for the School-boy.

The ideal ties for the romping knock-about boy.

Come in stripes, cottons, extra length. You can hardly believe a tie can be bought for such a price.

Our sale price,

3 for 25c.

## Sale Prices Men's Spring Hall Hose

Another truly bargain offer, Hose of distinction.

Its not only the sale price on these, its the look and wearing qualities too that should appeal. Of very fine cotton finish.

This is one line to overtop all—at our one sale price,

2 for 85 cents.

43c. pair

## Just a Few Shirts at Bargain Prices

Despite the fact that Shirt Stocks are low, we can give you the leader in these—all of them spic and span, clean and fresh.

Running in percale, of various stripes. This is truly an economy shirt, with prices to-day.

Special Sale Price \$1.77 ea.

## One Bargain Line Ladies' RUBBERS

The rubber season again, and now one bargain line, in sensible low heels, plain and storm.

Its scarcely believable that you can get such a rubber value in the city.

Every pair among this line is worth \$1.00 at prices now. Surely you can get your Spring Rubbers here.

79c. pair



## PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

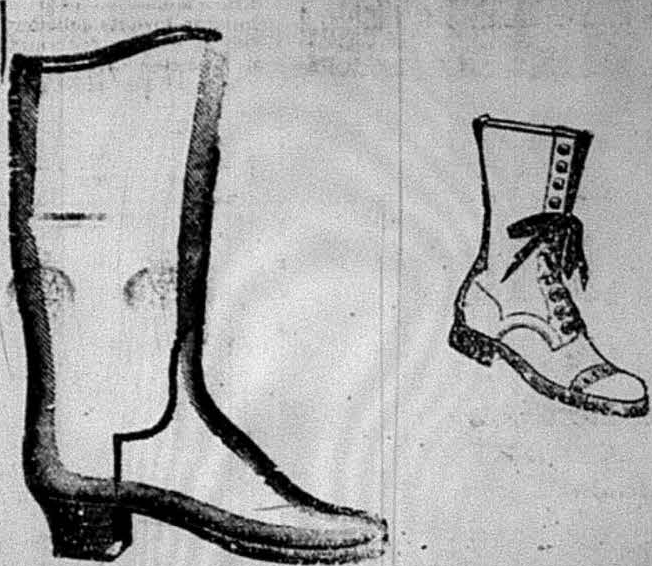
All sizes in stock, at Lowest Prices

HERRING NETS (Star and Standard brand, all sizes)

AXES, GUN CAPS, GUN POWDER  
SHOT, NAILS, PATENT BARK  
BUCKETS, SLOP PAILS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,  
BURNERS and LAMP WICKS (all sizes)  
LANTERNS (large and small). LANTERN  
GLOBES

FELT, 1, 2 and 3-ply. FELT TINS  
GALVANIZED and BLACK SHEET IRON  
ROOFING TAR (in tins and barrels).

## Steer Brothers



### FISHERMEN !

FISHERMEN! Get a pair of Smallwood's good hand-made waterproof Fishing Boots. These boots will keep your feet dry. Tongue Boots, Wellington Boots, Wellington Tongue Boots, High % Boots, Low % Boots. Men's Boys' and Youths' good, solid leather laced Boots. All hand pegged; double wear in each pair.

One pair of our Fishing Boots will outwear any 3 pairs of the best Rubber Boots on the market to-day, besides they do not draw your feet, and are recognized to be better for the health than Rubber Footwear.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

**F. SMALLWOOD,**

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES. 218 and 220 Water Street.

## Builders Supplies

ROOFING,  
FELT, ASPHALT AND RUBBER, 1, 2, and 3 Ply.  
CEMENT,  
WIRE AND FINISHING NAILS,  
LIME,  
TAR IN BARRELS AND TINS,  
PUTTY,  
PAINTS, VARNISH, FILLER, STAIN,  
WHITE LEAD,  
LINSEED OIL AND TURPENTINE,  
DOORS,  
SASHES, STAIRS, PULPITS,  
CHURCH AND SCHOOL SEATS.  
IN FACT EVERYTHING FROM SILL TO SADDLE.

FOR SALE BY

**HORWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.**

feb20ed,tf

### China's Boycott!

That was a particularly interesting, not to say significant admission which came from the Japan Society of America concerning the effect of the boycott in China. "What the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods meant," declared a recent bulletin of the society, "may be illustrated by the fact that, in the period between May and September of last year, the imports of cotton yarns from Japan fell off from 12,000 to 3,900 piculs; cotton cloth, from 867,000 to 167,000 yards; bags, from 1,378,000 to 456,000; and umbrellas, from 343,000 to 6,000. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha reports to its shareholders a loss of \$330,000 due to the boycott." China, it would appear, where Japan is concerned, is not so helpless after all. She is certainly speaking in a language which the

Japanese merchant, at any rate, has no difficulty whatever in understanding.

### Hides & Furs Wanted

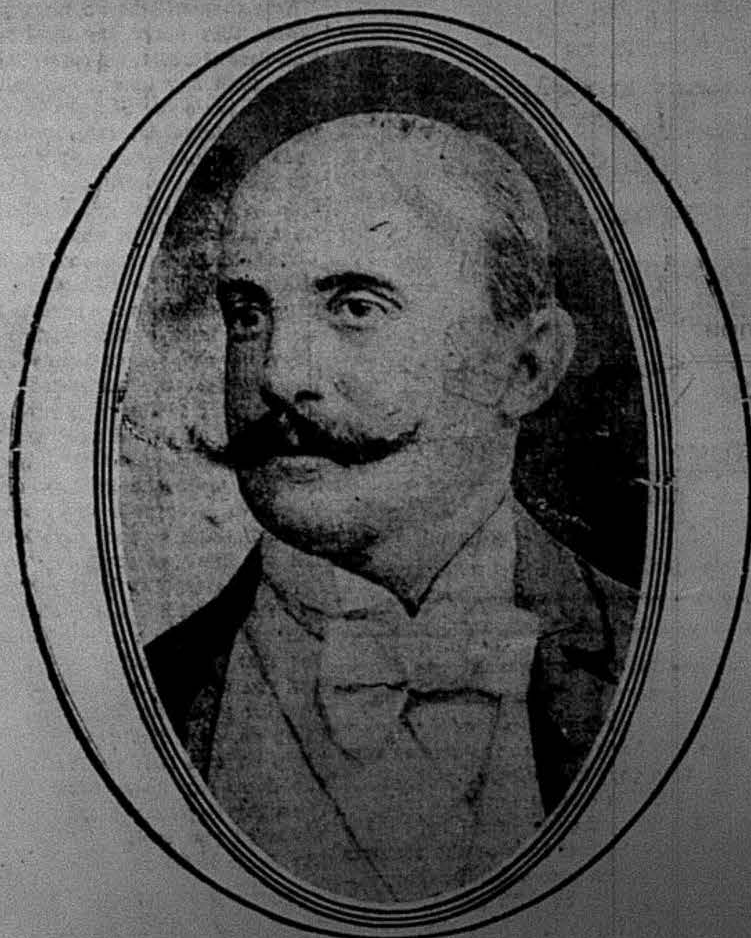
50,000 Muskrat Skins; also Silver, Cross, White and Red Fox, Marten, Mink, Bear, Weasel and Lynx Skins.

Highest Market Prices.  
Special Prices for Cow Hides.

**NORTH AMERICAN SCRAP  
AND METAL CO.**

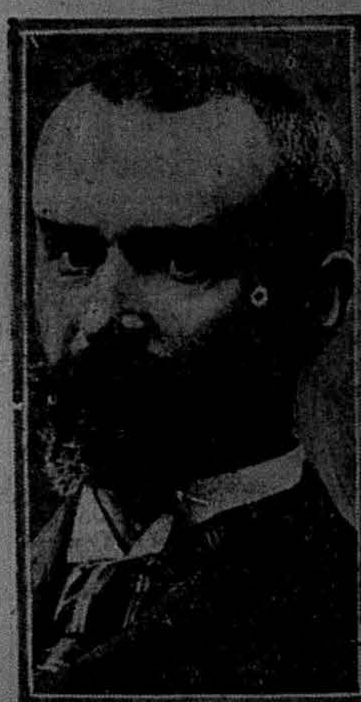
Phone 367. Office: Cliff's Cove.  
(Late G. C. Fearn & Son's Premises)  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
tue,th,sat,tf

## SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY PROMISED AT CAILLAUX TRIAL IN FRANCE



M. CAILLAUX

The trial of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, who is charged with intriguing to bring about a premature peace with Germany, opens in Paris this week. Fifty-one witnesses will be summoned, among the most prominent being Jean Jules Jusserand, Ambassador to the United States, and Jules Cambon, former Ambassador to Germany. Testimony of a sensational nature, it is expected, will be presented at the trial.



Jean Jules Jusserand.



Jules Cambon.

## Improved Highway Laws

Pennsylvania, once reputed to have had the most unsatisfactory motor vehicle laws of any state in the union, all law. In America we do not do has a new law which is now claimed to be one of the best. It protects the public, and the drivers as well, by requiring that all automobile drivers shall be in full use of both hands and have normal sight and hearing. Provision is made for the issuance of learner's permits, and against the passing of street cars while receiving and discharging passengers. Moreover, physical proof of ownership in the shape of the car, must be furnished at time of registration, thus making registration of stolen cars difficult. The law also makes it a criminal offense to deface factory numbers and to sell and transfer stolen automobiles. In practice the law is found to work well.

The care which is taken of the interests of the public in United States is truly remarkable in comparison with some of the customs abroad. In Paris, for example, if a person is run over on the street the one arrested is the one that was run over, the obstruction of traffic being the major offense. The same principle obtains in London, where the risk of crossing the street is placed entirely upon the pedestrian. The traffic laws of Paris, and the customs of London, are probably survivals of the time when the common people were obliged to make way for the royalty, who were theoretically supposed to be the owners of everything and themselves to be above the law. In America we do not do things that way. Here the common people are the sovereigns, and the laws are made at their behest and in their interest.

Look, too, at the history of this nation. We are far from claiming that it is perfect: we can see much room for improvement in every direction, and yet we must acknowledge that some causes of war are more just than others, and of this more just class the wars of the United States seem to have been. The prosperity of this land is so phenomenal as to be the constant surprise of the world. The poor from all nations have become the wealthiest nation on earth. And, whatever may yet become true, under the changing conditions by which the trusts are obtaining so great a control, this land hitherto has certainly been well illustrated by the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in the harbor of New York City—the work of Barabaz, the great truth thus symbolized is appreciated by but few.—The Golden Age.

## FORTIFY YOURSELF AGAINST THE LONG SPRING

By taking a good tonic, McMurdo's Nutritive Hypophosphites is such a tonic. The Hypophosphites strengthen the nerves, help the appetite, put iron into the blood, prevent coughs and colds. McMurdo's Hypophosphites is non-alcoholic, and there is no "come-back" after its use. It makes you stay better.

Two sizes—50c. and \$1.00. (50 and 100 doses.)

**T. McMURDO  
& Co. Ltd.**

Chemists since 1822.  
Water St., St. John's.

feb19,tf

Owing to sentences passed on them for purchasing foodstuffs in excess of the rations granted by the Government, Berlin hotel-keepers threaten to keep their establishments closed until the Government acknowledges that they are regular consumers and not profiteers.

wages must be secondary. This is a problem for solution by men who believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

## THE NEW GOSPEL

Of Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of All Mankind

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL,  
Vice President of the U. S.

Just so long as capital and labor stand and glare at each other, we may expect everlasting turmoil and a Nation-wide cataclysm. The Congress of the United States is a kind of doctor that treats symptoms and does not treat disease. No legislative remedy that I know of can be found to produce peace and quietude and good order—unless the manufacturers see something more in business than dividends, and look upon the employees as brothers in the republic and not as cogs in the machine or as members on a pay roll. It is hopeless from their standpoint. And unless the laboring men have some higher incentive to do their work than the mere wage which comes from the doing it—if they put in their time finding HOW LITTLE they can do and HOW MUCH more they can get for the doing of it,—it is hopeless from their standpoint.

It is hopeless if the mad passions of men are to hammer at legislative halls for their final and just settlements; a government of discretion dies. The only government in business life that can hope

to live, is a government of love and compassion. What the economic life of America needs is not a lawgiver, but an evangelist. The country needs such as it had of war patriotism, a rebaptism of peace patriotism. Just now we need a body of citizens who are content to do A DAY'S WORK for A DAY'S WAGE; who are willing to pay A DAY'S WAGE for A DAY'S WORK; who believe more in the common good than in larger goods.

Since the world began, business and wealth have had no such opportunity for the angel of the Lord to write their names down beside that of Abou Ben Adhem as they have had just now. The trumpet call of conscience is not only to the meek and lowly, but to the high and mighty; and when dividends and wages are measurably forgotten in the love of service for our Christian country—if there is any hope at all—passion, personal preference, and personal success must all be put in the background and the capitalists and the laborers must realize that the consumer is also entitled to admission into the brotherhood, and business must be conducted and work must be done primarily for the love of promoting a contented and happy people. Dividends and

## Victory Brand

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For Men and Boys.

The White Clothing Mfg., Coy., Ltd.  
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## Bedsteads!

Advices to hand show  
another sharp advance.

Book your orders now

Wholesale Only

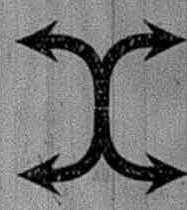
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## The Name Libby's

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Cheese --- 300 Boxes Can. Cheese  
Finest Quality Lowest Price

**GEORGE NEAL, Limited**

mar25,31,thursat



## 125 Millions For The Army

Estimates for 1920-21.  
(London Times, Feb. 20.)

The Government on Tuesday gave the House of Commons the first hint of the scale on which the Estimates for the coming financial year are being planned. They issued a White Paper estimating the expenditure on the Army in 1920-21 at £125,000,000. Next Monday Mr. Churchill will move in the House of Commons a Vote on Account for £75,000,000, representing provision for between four and five months' expenditure in the period when disbursements will be heaviest.

The Army Estimates for 1914-15, the last presented before the war, amounted to £28,845,000. On August 12 last Mr. Churchill, in a speech in the House of Commons, relied on high expert authority for the statement that the pre-war Army, which cost (in round figures) £29,000,000, would now cost, having regard to the reduced purchasing power of money and the increased pay, between £65,000,000 and £75,000,000 a year. He also announced that he had instructed Sir Hugh Trenchard that he must provisionally frame his scheme for the permanent structure of the Air Force within the limits of £25,000,000 a year.

On October 23, Mr. Austen Chamberlain signed a memorandum

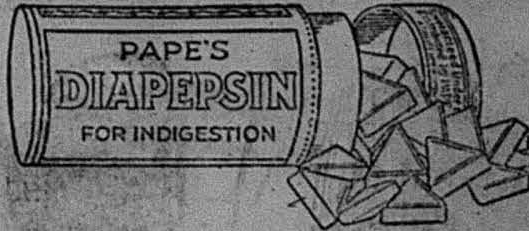
setting out the future Exchequer balance-sheet. It contained a table of estimated expenditure in a "normal" year. The sum assigned to the Navy was £60,000,000, and to the Army and Air Force £75,000,000, or a total for the fighting forces of £135,000,000. That is only £10,000,000 more than the Army Estimates for the coming year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained in his memorandum that next year would not be a "normal" year.

Vote A is also issued. It estimates the maximum number of men on the establishment of the Army exclusive of India, at 525,000, a number which is in process of reduction to 280,000. The number of men carried on Vote A in the 1914-15 Estimates, the last presented before the war, was 186,400.

### Singapore's Memorial

Singapore's memorial to those from Straits Settlement who fell in the war is to take the form of the construction of a new Union Jack club also rooms to be added to the Sailors Institute for the accommodation, comfort and recreation of the Mercantile Marine, together with a memorial tablet suitably inscribed.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"



**CHEW A FEW—STOMACH FEELS FINE!**

At once! Relieves Indigestion, Heartburn, Gases, Dyspepsia, caused by Acidity. Hurry! Buy a box at any drug store. Read "Common Sense Rules Regarding Stomach" in every package.

### OBITUARY

MARY OLDFORD.

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to record the death of my dear sister, Mary Oldford, who passed away on February 15th, aged 20 years. She was sick for 3 years with rheumatism. Although she suffered she was not heard to murmur or complain. She was a member of C.E.W.A. and a Sunday School teacher. She will be missed amongst us. She was ready to die whenever the Lord called her. She was loved by all who knew her. We know that the Lord's will must be done, and that she is gone to a better home and resting with Jesus. She leaves to mourn her sad loss a loving mother, four sisters, and a large circle of friends.

One who loved has left our number.

For the dark and silent tomb,  
Closed her eyes in deathless slumber,  
Faded in her early bloom.

Thou art gone from us dear sister,  
Thy dear face we'll see no more,  
Till again we meet up yonder  
On that bright and happy shore.

Thou art gone, but not forgotten,  
Never will your memory fade,  
Sweetest thoughts will ever linger  
Around the place where thou art laid.

A loving sister,

MRS. C. LANE.

Burnt Side.

March 10th, 1920.

"It's three years since I was in this city," said the stranger, as he finished leaves to mourn her sad loss a loving mother, four sisters, and a large circle of friends.

"I don't find much change, either," said the waiter, as he picked up the penny that was left under the plate.

### REVOLUTION IN FEMININE LITERATURE



Miss Elizabeth Toombs, the well known writer, claims the granting of the vote has caused a revolution in feminine literature. According to Miss Toombs, practically all magazines are now playing up to the business woman and featuring new fields for her.

### "SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

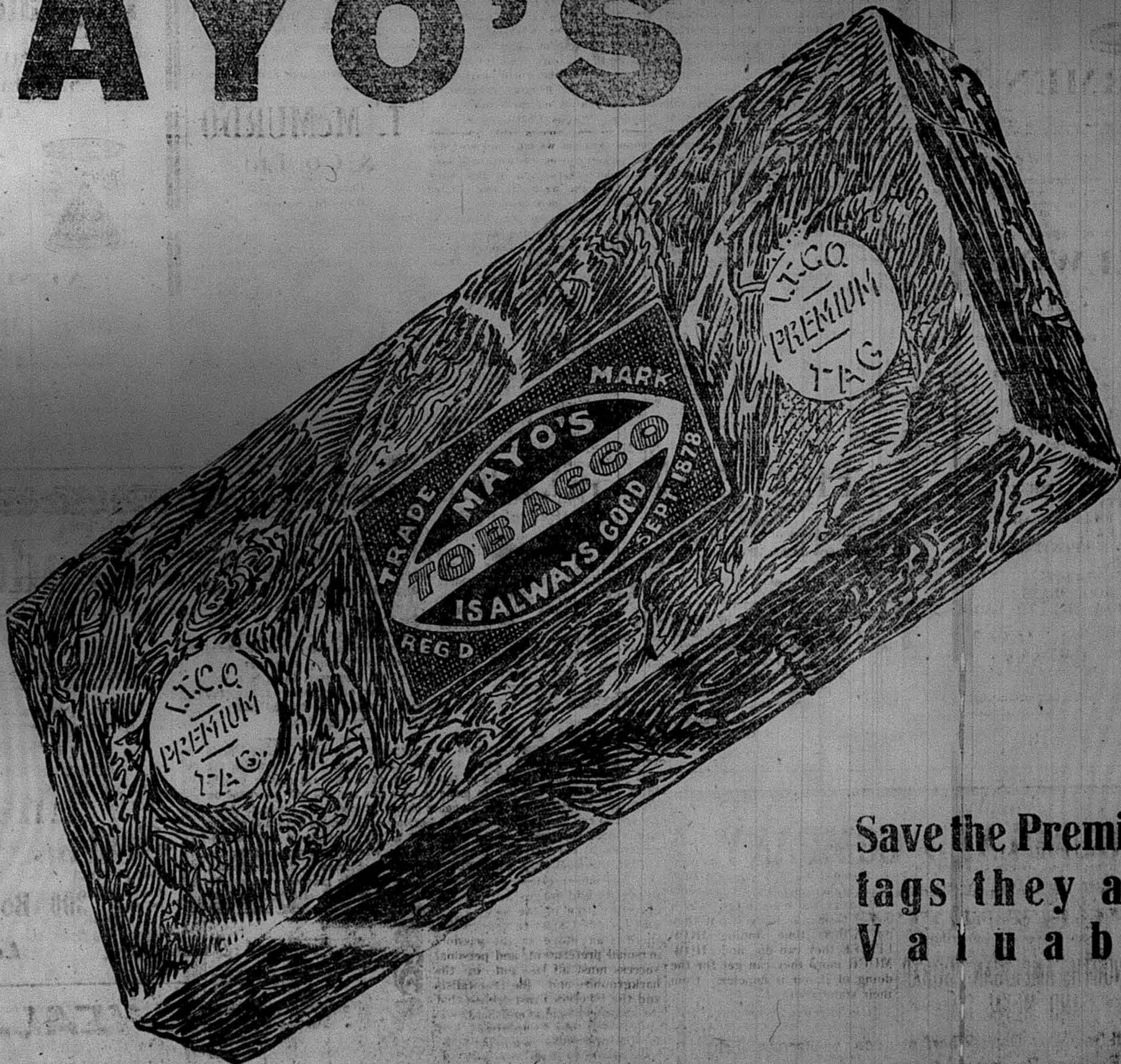
Look at tongue! Remember, when from stomach, liver and bowels.



Accept "Syrup of Figs" only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative of physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

Paraffine rubbed on the right side of a darn in your stocking will prevent wear.

# MAYO'S



Save the Premium  
tags they are  
Valuable

## Is Good All The Time

Imperial Tobacco Co.  
(Newfoundland) Ltd.



## SHIPPING NOTES

The s.s. Coban left yesterday for Louisburg.

Rosalind left Halifax at noon yesterday and is due here to-morrow noon.

Prospero reached Sydney yesterday and will probably leave to-day for St. John's direct.

The Delicac enquiry will be concluded this afternoon when the address of Mr. L. E. Emerson will be heard.

The Meditation cleared from Placentia on March 23rd for Gibraltar for orders with 3670 qts. fish shipped by T. P. Kemp & Co.

The schr. Josie and Phoebe sailed from Hr. Buffett on the 23rd inst. for Oporto with 2992 qts. fish, shipped by Wakely & Sons.

Schr. Lief has entered at Marys-town to load codfish for the Marys-town Trading Co. for Oporto for orders.

## Reid Co's Ships

Argyle left Merasheen early a.m. yesterday, outward.

Clyde arrived Burin 1 p.m. yesterday.

Glencoe left St. John's noon yesterday.

Home at St. John's.

Kyle arrived St. John's 7.15 p.m. yesterday.

Meigle no report leaving North Sydney.

Sagana arrived North Sydney 7 p.m. yesterday.

Petrel at St. John's.



## General Post Office

### FOREIGN MAILS

Mails per S. S. KYLE for Great Britain, Canada and the United States will be closed at the General Post Office this Thursday evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Act. Min. Posts & Telegraphs  
General Post Office,  
March 25th, 1920.

## AUCTION

Superior Furniture on Friday Next

At the residence of MR. B. WALSH, 80 Freshwater Road, at 11 a.m. on Friday, March 26th, Superior Furniture and Effects, in use only a couple of months. List in Wednesday's Star.

**DOWDEN & EDWARDS,**

mar22,4i Auctioneers.

### BUSINESS CHANCES

MILLIONS are suffering with Rheumatism. Most important discovery of the age. A herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of Rheumatism entirely out of the system. People write us and say they are astounded at the results, especially on the kidneys. Just think the money making possibilities. Representatives wanted. \$1.12 pound postpaid, 10 pounds \$5 express paid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Venice, California.

MRS. MARY E. ROACH, of Lynchburg, Va., who says Tanlac is her favorite medicine and that she will always keep it on hand as it enabled her to enjoy three years of good health.



"Tanlac has been the favorite medicine in my cabinet for three years," said Mrs. M. E. Roach, of 402 Clay Street, Lynchburg, Virginia, in an interview recently.

"At the time I began taking Tanlac," explained Mrs. Roach, "I had been suffering from indigestion, rheumatism and other troubles for nine years and could find nothing to help me. If I ventured to eat anything the least bit heavy I would bloat up with sour gas and almost smother. My heart would palpitate frightfully and when these spells came on me I was so dizzy and weak I could hardly stand up. I often had to stop and rest while doing my housework. I was badly constipated and hardly ever free of headache. I also suffered with rheumatism in my fingers and especially in cloudy, rainy or snowy weather my pain was almost unbearable. My kidneys and liver were out of order and I had the worst kind of pains in my back, legs and shoulders. I had no appetite and what little I did eat seemed to do me more harm than good, as I always suffered afterwards and had become so run-down, weak and miserable that I sometimes felt like life was hardly worth living."

"One day I read a testimonial for Tanlac that seemed so sincere that I decided to see if the medicine would help me. Well, the first bottle did me so much good that I got another, then another and so on until my troubles all disappeared. As I said, that was three years ago, and I have been able to keep myself in good health ever since by taking a few doses of Tanlac now and then as I feel the need of it. Tanlac has built me up and given me strength and energy so that my housework is easy for me. It makes life worth living for it keeps me with a good appetite, helps me to digest my food properly, and, by relieving me of all suffering and nervousness, enables me to sleep soundly every night. I shall always praise Tanlac."

Tanlac is sold in St. John's by M. Connors, and by the leading druggist in every town throughout the country.

## Superfluous Precaution

You may take every other available precaution to defend your property from fire, but even then you are not fully protected. The only safeguard is a policy such as you can get from me, and which will cost much less than a fire. Come in and see my low rates.

PERCIE JOHNSON,  
The Insurance Man.

## House Burnt At Lead Cove, T.B.

The following message was received yesterday by the Justice Department from Mr. Eliza Button, J.P. of New Melbourne: "The dwelling house of Ernest Button at Lead Cove was completely destroyed by fire last night with all its contents. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The family is left destitute, and any donations will be thankfully received by me."



## Ogilvie's Royal Household

### PERSONAL

Mr. Charles Bulley, who has been ill for some weeks, is now able to be about again.

Mr. Joseph Peters left by the s.s. Sachem for Montreal and Boston and will be absent about five weeks.

Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Job who had been on the other side and in New York, returned by the Kyle last night, after an absence of several months.

Mr. H. D. Reid, President of the Reid Mtd. Co., who has been in Montreal and other parts of Canada for about 3 months past, arrived here by the s.s. Kyle last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid.

Rev. Brother J. B. Ryan, principal of St. Bon's College, left by the s.s. Sachem yesterday for Halifax, on his way to New York and will be absent a few weeks. Brother Ryan will visit the novitiate at New Rochelle, which is the American headquarters of the Christian Brothers.

### Passing of Miss Forbes

General sympathy will be expressed to the Rev. E. W. Forbes, the esteemed pastor of Gower Street Methodist Church, in the death early yesterday morning of Miss Forbes. The deceased lady came to this city two years ago when her nephew accepted the Gower Street Pastorate, and though her advanced age made it impossible for her to identify herself with the active life of the church, yet many members of the congregation were fortunate in being numbered among her friends. For some time her health has not been of the best, and though the end came somewhat unexpectedly, her passing was not altogether unexpected. The late Miss Forbes was born in Birmingham, England. The funeral, we understand, takes place to-morrow afternoon.

### Hotel Arrivals

Guests at Balsam Place:—W. F. Penney, M.H.A., Carbonara; W. H. Greenland, Colby's Point; Charles Simmons, Los Angeles, Cal.

### Death

WHITEWAY.—Passed peacefully away this morning, after a long and tedious illness, Jane Whitley, aged 76 years, leaving a brother, 2 daughters and a son, and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, No. 3 Plymouth Road. (Sydney and British Columbia papers please copy.)

### LOCAL ITEMS

ROPER & THOMPSON, (noon)—Bar. 30.10; Ther. 60.

An express with mails and passengers arrived here from Millertown Junction at 11.30 last night.

In the B. J. S. billiard tournament last night C. Merner, plain, defeated W. Skinner, spot, by 2 points.

Considerable damage was done to the rail in that section when a snow plow attached to a freight left the rails near Donovans Tuesday. Repairs were effected yesterday.

After the s.s. Argyle reaches here from Placentia she will receive her annual overhaul, which will occupy several weeks. The Clyde will take up the Argyle's route while she is in port.

## PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cures you. See a box, all dealers, or Elmsworth, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 25 stamps to pay postage.

Early this morning the police found the Imperial Tobacco Company's showroom in Water Street open, and fearing that some goods had been stolen and a forced entry made, acquainted the proprietors who visited the place, and found everything in order, the door having evidently been left open by the clerk when leaving.

### The "Kyle" Here

The s.s. Kyle arrived here from North Sydney direct at 7.45 p.m. yesterday, bringing some freight, a mail and the following passengers: H. D. Reid, Mrs. H. D. Reid, Miss Reid, J. Whalen, L. Moore, Mrs. A. Penny, R. Hollett, W. H. Baird, C. B. Simmons, J. Ellis, J. Thomas, R. B. Job, Mrs. Job, Miss M. Duchesne, J. R. Forbes, and W. Parsons.

### Retreat For Men of Cathedral Parish

Between four and five thousand men attended the opening of the men's retreat at the R. C. Cathedral this morning. The exercises commenced at 7 o'clock with a Mission Mass, of which the Rev. Fr. O'Connor was the celebrant. Then followed a short instruction on a man's first duty in life to save his immortal soul.

### Enviied by Others

In every school in the country, many of the pupils are possessors of our Waterman Fountain Pens, and these pupils are always envied by the others. Would you not like to make YOUR boy or girl the happy owner of a pen to suit their own hand? We show a good assortment of the various styles, at the City Club Corner. PERCIE JOHNSON, LIMITED.

### Suggests That Govt. Agents Killed Mayor

LONDON, March 24.—Dublin correspondent of London Times describes the situation in Ireland in darkest colors. He says the outlook is serious. Conditions in West of South are extremely grave. Position had last week, is now definitely worse. Public feeling is so fiercely inflamed as to become quite irrational. Most outrageous charges against the Government are accepted as gospel truth. Correspondent says Sinn Fein asks country to accept monstrous theory that Lord Mayor was killed by actual agents of the Government.

### POLICE COURT

When Is a Log Not a Log?

In the Police Court this morning John Prendergast, Patrick Prendergast, and John Murphy, were before the Court charged with cutting timber on the property of the Municipal Council at Windsor Lake on the 6th inst. All three defendants admitted that they took and cut wood of a certain size, some of it was dead wood, other of the slarrigen variety. The question at issue was whether the stuff cut and taken away was timber within the meaning of the section of the Act under which these proceedings were taken. Mr. E. Leo Carter appeared for the Council, Mr. Higgins, K.C. for the defendants.

## Latest Sealing News

March 25th, 1920.

From s.s. Terra Nova—Large sheets difficult to get through. Hard getting around. Impossible to get seals without swell. Nothing new to report. No sign. All well.—KEAN.

From s.s. Ranger—Steamed 15 N by W. passed few white coats schools old harps. Position 45 miles E by S Funka. Hope better news to-morrow. All well. Stowaway on board Stanley French.—WINSOR.

From s.s. Eagle—7 P.M. Occasional lakes of water North and N.W. Snowing hard at intervals. Old seals very plentiful. One whitewat today. Noon 15 E.N.E. Funks. All well.—BISHOP.

From s.s. Viking—Five miles N.W. since noon large sheets difficult to get through. Tight ice as far as can be seen. Nothing new to report. All well.—BARTLETT.

### Better Sealing News

Baine Johnston & Co. received the following message this morning from Capt. Randall of the Seal: "Lost blade of propeller last night, very heavy hard ice. Made poor progress to-day. (March 24th). Old seals numerous, believe near young harps, but unusual ice conditions hinder progress.—Randall."

Along the street there is a rumor that the Ranger, Diana and Terra Nova, were in the fat, but on enquiry from the owners of the respective ships, we are informed that they have received no further messages since last night. However, there is a general feeling of optimism along the street that the seal fishery this year will be an average one.

Yesterday forenoon Judge Morris heard in camera a case in which the mother of a returned soldier sought to have him and his wife convicted on a charge of disorderly conduct. After hearing considerable evidence on the part of the complainant and defendant, Mr. Winter, who appeared for the defendant, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court to proceed under the present summons. His Honor held that the point was well taken, and dismissed the case.

### Sealskinners' Association

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the St. John's Sealskinners' Association took place on Monday, March 22nd, in the T. A. Armoury, when the following officers were elected: President—C. Whitten. Vice-President—W. Noseworthy. Treasurer—J. King. Secretary—C. J. Ford. Committee—W. Parmiter (Job's), and J. Ford (Bowering's).

## Where Are The Patients?

(To the Editor)

Dear Sir:—A letter from Dr. Parsons has appeared in the papers, mentioning that there are fifty soldiers suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in hospital at present. This is a great surprise to those connected with the two hospitals given up to the special care and treatment of these cases, namely, the Jensen Camp and Escasoni. The Jensen Camp, which takes 27 patients, has not been filled for some months. In February the number became reduced to 17, and remained so till last Saturday, when one more was added, so now there are 9 possible beds vacant. Escasoni, which was opened last spring for the overflow from the Jensen Camp, has 16 beds, but only 15 patients. In these two special T. B. hospitals for sailors and soldiers there are only 33 patients, instead of 50. Why is this, and where are the remaining 17 sufferers? Are they scattered through the Convalescent Homes and the General Hospital? We hear that the latter place has only surgical cases. Where are they? Today at the Military Hospital there are 6 patients, and at Waterford Hall there will be 11 tomorrow—there are 9 at present. This makes 48 patients in the four hospitals, but surely they are not all suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and it so why are the 9 at Waterford Hall not filling the 9 empty beds at Jensen Camp? Many of the main expenses—heat, light, etc.—remain the same whether a hospital is full or not, making the expense per capita greater when the number of patients is reduced. Is it fair to the taxpayer to have these patients scattered so that no place is full, but many are only partially filled?

Dr. Parsons mentions that there are 17 ex-service men who have or have had pulmonary tuberculosis. One hundred and forty-eight (144) soldiers and 4 sailors have been treated at the Jensen Camp since its opening in October, 1916, three and a half years ago. Of these, 16 were readmitted for second treatment at the Camp, and I understand that a few more were readmitted at Escasoni during the past year. Ten have died, most of these being very advanced cases when brought to the hospital. Of the 133 remaining, only 133 are Sanitarium patients there now.

I will not enter into the question re the \$7,000 mentioned by Dr. Parsons for the Recreation Hut for the Top-sail Road Sanitarium, as that is left to a Committee to decide.

Yours truly,  
ADELINE E. BROWNING,  
Chairman Executive Committee of Jensen Camp.

March 23rd, 1920.

### At St. Patrick's

The Mission for the men of St. Patrick's Church began at 7 a.m. today, the Church being crowded to the doors by the men of the parish, many of whom came out from the country. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Conway, who also gave the large gathering some excellent instructions from the pulpit. The Mission will close Sunday evening. Each evening until then, except Saturday, there will be devotions at 7.30, while confessions will be heard after the services by the Mission Father and the priests of the parish.

## We are busy manufacturing Suits, Pants, Overcoats, Overalls, Shirts, etc.,

For The Multitude

And are constantly devising new methods to improve the make of our garments with the result that for

## Style, Fit and Finish

our products are all that can be desired by the most fastidious person.

When buying a Suit ask to be shown our Pinch Back Style or one of the following Popular Brands,

Americus, Fitreform, Faultless, Progress, Superior, Truefit, Stilenfit.

Manufactured by the oldest and largest Clothing Manufacturing Establishment in the Dominion.

Wholesale only

**Newfoundland Clothing Co'y.,**  
Limited

## WANTED

500 MEN

for the

Nfld. Cooperage Corp. Ltd.

AT BENTON,

to work in the Lumber Woods and Sawmill. Wages from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per month and Board. Apply at Benton or Harbor Grace.

mar23,1f

## FOR SALE

Schooner "Fog Free Zone," 76 tons, 12 years old, hoisted and chaulked in 1918, sails and running gear in good condition. Several other vessels from 35 to 60 tons, also several good Cod Traps, apply

Josiah Manuel, Exploits; or Thos. W. Sparkes,

2 Prescott St.

mar4,1m,cood

## Fuel Free!

Bales of Scrap Paper and Card Board at ADVOCATE OFFICE free to any person who will take it home for kindling.

## WANTED

Immediately

Medical Doctor

For Joe Batt's Arm and vicinity. Salary two thousand dollars guaranteed. All special additional. Address communication to

ALEX. COFFIN,  
Secty. Doctors' Committee,  
feb23,1f

FOR SALE — One Victor Gramophone, with 60 Records, as good as new. Price, \$10.00. For particulars, apply at The Advocate Office.—mar11,1f

FOR SALE — The schooner "Challenger," 46 tons, staunch and well fitted. For particulars, apply to R. G. WINSOR, Wesleyville. feb24,cood,3wks.

HELP WANTED—A Girl to assist at general house work. Apply at No. 2 Cabot St., or to MR. HIBBS, Advocate Office. jan17,1f

PICKED UP — At Break Heart Cove, 2nd day of March, a small Motor Engine. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to WM. J. MEADUS & BROS., Grate's Cove. mar25,1f

## REID-NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.

### FREIGHT NOTICE

Freight will be accepted at the Freight Shed, Daily, for ALL RAIL POINTS—ST. JOHN'S TO MILLERTOWN JCT. (Inclusive) ALL RAILWAY POINTS.

S. S. "KYLE" will sail from Dry Dock Wharf at noon to-morrow, Friday for North Sydney via Port aux Basques, taking passengers.

## REID-NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.